"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,937. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1909.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENT.

ZELAYA WILL QUIT, CASTRILLO THINKS

Representative of Nicaraguan Insurgents Says He Will Designate Successor and Leave Country.

WOULD BE RULER BY PROXY

Coming Back Later to Resume Presidency, with Immunity for His Crimes—Plan to be Balked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The State Department continues its waiting policy in the Nicaraguan situation in the hope that the Estradists will succeed in clearing up the situation entirely for the United States by driving President Zelaya from the country. While nothing has been received at the State Department to-day, according to the best available information, tending to indicate any advance in this direction Dr. Castrillo, the agent of Estrada, who will be recognized as Minister as soon as Estrada is recognized as President, said that he had received information that made him confident that the next ten days would see the complete overthrow of Zelaya.

No word has been received indicating that a landing of American bluejackets has been made in Nicaragua. It is pointed out that none could have been made at Bluefields, as there is no battleship at that point, and, besides, there was no occasion to make an armed demonstration at a point already lost to President Zelaya. The marines held in readiness at Philadelphia will remain there for the present, though their arrangements are such that they could sail at a moment's notice.

Dr. Castrillo said he had received a dispatch from his colleagues in Nicaragua as follows:

It is undoubtedly the intention of Zelaya to go into seclusion. He plans to put either Irias, Minister of Public Works, or Madriz, now in Costa Rico, in the Presidential chair until the present excitement, involving estrangement with the United States Government, subsides. He will then return and take up the reins of Government. He seeks immunity for his crimes.

Zelaya's Plan Transparent.

In speaking of the situation generally Dr. Castrillo said:

"Zelaya's plan is perfectly transparent. He wants to avoid responsibility for the execution of American citizens and for other crimes, yet he wants to retain his control over the affairs of Nicaragua. The only way in which such a plan can be consummated, as this dispatch states, is by the appointment of either Irias or Madriz—both loyal followers of his—to the Presidency until such time as he shall have an opportunity to retire from the scene, or until trouble blows over. Then he plans to return and reassume charge.

"However," continued Dr. Castrillo, "we shall see that he is frustrated. The fact is that I have advices which make it clear to me that the provisional forces are in such advantageous position that they will be able to assume complete control of affairs in Nicaragua within two weeks at most. Putting my own interpretation upon the situation, I should say that Zelaya sees the handwriting on the wall and is preparing to expatriating himself before the situation gets too uncomfortable.

"He has plenty of money at his command, and Americans can be assured that Zelaya, if he goes, will not be content with a paltry $2,000,000, which it has been intimated he would grab. He is more likely to loot the Treasury of $20,000,000. He wants to put some one in his place and then run. Of course, if he goes into exile he will still have a hand in the affairs of the Government from a distance, and it will be a case of Zelaya's administration by proxy.

"Advices I have received demonstrate that the people of Nicaragua are not with Zelaya in his maladministration. As a matter of fact, the Constitution is a liberal one, and his act of barbarity in executing Americans has not received the approval of the Nicaraguan people at any time. It is true that Zelaya was one of a committee which framed this Constitution in 1893, but it is equally true that his work was entirely insincere and hypocritical, and he never intended—and has never attempted—to abide by its provisions. The law affecting the execution is entirely clear, and in proceeding as he did Zelaya unmistakably and unequivocally violated it.

Executions Contrary to Law.

"The law provides that if any citizen or public servant of Nicaragua shall attempt to usurp the Government he may be convicted of treason, but that if any such person as Cannon or Groce, neither of whom was a Nicaraguan citizen or servant, should violate the law he should not be amenable to execution. Neither Cannon nor Groce was in the service of the Government, and, therefore, neither of them could be executed according to law. The American State Department is acquainted with this fact.

"The State Department will not recognize me as a duly accredited diplomatic representative," concluded Dr. Castrillo, "and according to diplomatic procedure, this is correct. But I shall stay here in Washington, whence I am constantly informing my Government of the situation. The American people, I am convinced, are with us. Ten days or two weeks more, however, will tell the story. The situation then will be ours."

It is extremely doubtful that the State Department will share in Dr. Castrillo's fears regarding the possibility of President Zelaya avoiding the payment of indemnity to this country by the simple ruse of retiring from the office of President. While the State Department has made no statement on the subject, it is considered likely that a promise of indemnity will be made a condition of the recognition of the new Government, as was done in the case of Castro in Venezuela when his successor, Gomez, was recognized only on his agreement to assume Castro's debts and pay them.

PRINCETON OFF FOR NICARAGUA.

Gunboat Will Put in at San Francisco for Supplies.

SEATTLE, Nov. 28.—The gunboat Princeton sailed from the Bremerton Navy Yard to-day for Nicaragua, where it will join the gunboat Vicksburg, now at Corinto.

The Princeton will call at San Francisco to take on ammunition and stores.

PETTY EXTORTION BY ZELAYA.

Indian Women Taxed for Privilege of Washing Clothing.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Liberal contributions to the revolutionary cause in Nicaragua have been made by business men of that country, according to Mr. Sussmann, consular representative of Gen. Estrada at New Orleans. Mr. Sussmann says the industrial and commercial interests of Nicaragua had been taxed extortionately by President Zelaya.

"There have been many instances of petty injustices and extortion," said Mr. Sussmann to-day. "Near Managua there is a little lagoon in which Indian women have been wont from time immemorial to wash their clothes. One day an official proclamation was issued, stating that a company would charge the women a comparatively large sum a day for the privilege of using the water. Payment was demanded was made because there was no other available water supply."

TO PUSH NAUNDORFF CLAIM.

French Senator Believes Family Descended from Louis XVII.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Bussy d'Anglas, a Senator and a descendant of the Bussy d'Anglas who was one of the Judges of Louis XVI., but refused to vote for his death, foreshadows an interpellation of the Government on the subject of the claim of the Naundorffs to the rights of French citizens under the royal name of Capet of Bourbon, as great-grandchildren of Louis XVII., the little prisoner of the Temple during the Revolution. The alternative for the Government is to make public all that is contained in its archives concerning the unfortunate Dauphin and his supposed descendants.

Bussy d'Anglas declares his belief in their claim, and says that Premier Briand, although on excellent personal terms with him, has steadfastly omitted to answer any of the letters he has addressed to him regarding the Naundorff documents.

The reason given by a former Minister of Foreign Affairs for refusing credentials to the Dutch Government was that a compliance might cause international complications. What international complications? the Senator asks.

Premier Briand is said, like Clemenceau, to have promised to examine thoroughly the Naundorff dossier, but since then, like Clemenceau, he has maintained a sphinxlike silence regarding it.

The statements of Bussy d'Anglas, if well founded, may prove the precursor of a sensation.

Louis XVII., titular King of France, was the second son of Louis XVI. He never reigned, but was made a prisoner in the Temple, where he was separated from his mother and given over to the charge of a shoemaker named Simon, who treated him with the utmost brutality, and as a result of this ill-usage and neglect Louis is said to have died in the Temple on June 8, 1795.

The obscurity of his fate permitted various imposters to lay claim to his inheritance. Among those who have claimed to be the "lost Dauphin" was Eleazar Williams, a missionary in the United States who preached and labored among the Indians of New York and Wisconsin for more than thirty years.

ALIBI IN CHALONER SHOOTING.

B. S. Horne, Charged with Crime, Says He Was Dining with Family.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 28.—Bernard S. Horne of Pittsburg, Penn., and Keswick, Va., who was arrested yesterday, charged with the attempted assassination of John Armstrong Chaloner, brother of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of New York and ex-husband of Amelie Rives Troubetskoy, the author, asserted to-day that he was dining with his family when the alleged attack on Chaloner was said to have been made, and therefore could not have been responsible for it.

Chaloner also made a statement to-day relative to the alleged attempt to kill, suggesting that Horne entertained ill-feeling toward him on account of his having held up the Pittsburger at the point of a revolver and forced him to stop his automobile in order that he (Chaloner) might regain control of his frightened horse.

"I had reached," said Chaloner, "the precise spot where some time ago I was forced to hold up B. S. Horne and his speeding chauffeur, when the rifle ball whizzed past my face. That I was ambushed with intent to murder will be proved when the case comes to trial on Dec. 18."

Horne's statement was as follows:

"On Thanksgiving Day, when this supposed attack was being perpetrated upon Mr. Chaloner, I and my family and relatives were eating dinner at my home in Keswick. Neither I nor my chauffeur was away from my place of residence during the day, except when I sent my relatives home in an automobile about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As this attack upon Chaloner was supposed to have occurred about 1 o'clock the absurdity of the charge against me is apparent."

ACCOUNTANTS TO PROTEST.

Say Obsolete Methods Are Imposed in Corporation Tax Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The public accountants of the country are planning a vigorous fight in the first few weeks of Congress for the amendment of the corporation tax provisions of the Payne law that affect the accounting profession.

In a letter sent out by J. E. Sterret, President of the American Association of Public Accountants, no fault is found with the tax as such. It is expressly stated that the history of British fiscal affairs shows that a corporation tax can be drafted and administered in an effective and fair way. The present law fails, it is asserted, because of persistence in obsolete methods of determining the amount of the tax and in the needless expense of bookkeeping entailed.

One of the features to which objection is made is the levying of the tax on the basis of cash received or disbursed. "This requirement," says Mr. Sterret, "necessarily brings up questions of inventories which are very serious. It will be impossible to comply with the law as it reads, and estimates must necessarily be introduced of the cost of stock bought for expense purposes as against capital purposes.

"The receipt and payment of cash is only one process in the course of business transactions. The commercial world has long since passed the time when an account prepared upon this basis can be accepted as a complete statement of financial position or results."

Some objection has also been raised because of the inconvenience occasioned by the collection of the tax for the calendar instead of the commercial year.

NAMES GLOVER SUSPECT.

Brother of Murdered Man Aids Prosecutor—Leblanc Still in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 28.—The name of the person suspected by Seymour Glover as the murderer of his brother, Clarence F. Glover, a week ago, is in the possession of District Attorney Higgins. It was given at a conference in his office last Friday night, when Glover's five brothers were questioned. The name is not that of Hattie Leblanc, who was accused by the dying man, but some one nearer in relationship.

Antonio, or "Toby," Leblanc, brother of Mrs. Glover, who was committed to jail by Judge Luce last night because he had refused to answer questions, was still imprisoned to-day. Leblanc has been the most prominent figure in the investigation of the tragedy during the last few days, because he had an interest in property supposed to belong to Glover. The police have forbidden him any visitors in his cell.

SAVES BABY, FALLEN FROM TRAIN WINDOW

17-Year-Old Girl Forgot Her Own Fears and Jumped Down to Elevated Tracks.

CHILD'S NARROW ESCAPE

Fell from Moving Train and Lay Within Six Inches of the Third Rail While Three Cars Passed Over Her.

"Look out! The baby's out of the window. Stop the train! Stop the train!" cried passengers in the second car of a southbound Second Avenue elevated train almost as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Paul Snider, with their children, three-year-old Celia and four-months-old Fannie, had taken their seats at the Ninety-ninth Street Station yesterday afternoon.

There was an uproar in the car. Women screamed, and Mrs. Snider joined in their cries when she realized that Celia, who had climbed to a seat beside her, had disappeared. The car window was open.

Snider and other men rushed to the guard with the demand that the train be stopped, but it was gathering speed every minute, and before the guard comprehended what had happened it had rolled into the Ninety-second Street Station. Mrs. Snider, screaming and weeping, was led from the train by her husband, who was crying also. Both were certain that Celia was killed. A throng of passengers followed the couple, advising them to go back to the Ninety-ninth Street Station and offering to accompany them, when suddenly a woman cried:

"Look up the track!"

The parallel steel rails glistened in the sunlight, and Ninety-ninth Street appeared only a step away. The frightened mother and father looked up the tracks, and then the father muttered: "Thank heaven," and turned just in time to catch his wife, who sank almost in a faint.

They had seen a young girl followed by a man in uniform far up the track bend over something, raise it in their arms, and then dart back to the station, which another train was already entering. It was the baby Celia who had been taken from the tracks, and as swiftly as possible Mr. and Mrs. Snider, with several of the passengers, started back for Ninety-ninth Street, still fearful that Celia might be badly hurt, but thankful that she had not fallen to the street and been killed.

The anxious parents fairly ran up the steps to the Ninety-ninth Street Station, and Mrs. Snider was almost overcome again to see Celia sitting in the lap of seventeen-year-old Bertha Rosenthal of 305 East 100th Street crying, to be sure, but apparently unhurt.

"I falled out the window and the train carried my mamma away," explained Celia through her tears as Mrs. Snider grabbed her up in her arms. There was a bruise on her forehead, and her lower lip was cut and swollen. Otherwise there did not seem to be a bruise on her small body. Then, while Policeman Wiegold of the East 104th Street Station, who had followed the Sniders up to the platform, telephoned for Dr. McDonald from Harlem Hospital, Miss Rosenthal told how she had happened to save the baby.

She had been waiting, she said, for her cousin, Eva Rosenthal, to join her at the station and accompany her on a visit to an aunt living downtown. Her cousin had been delayed, so Bertha Rosenthal had let several trains pass the station while she lingered on the platform.

At last, along came the train which the Sniders had boarded. Scarcely had it left the station than Miss Rosenthal saw a commotion aboard it and heard the screams of the women and cries of the men to stop the train. She saw that the train did not stop and was wondering what had happened when she noticed a small white bundle lying directly beside the deadly third rail, and between it and the rails of the track. The bundle was twelve or fifteen feet south of the lower end of the station and Miss Rosenthal ran to the end of the platform to examine it. It did not move, but presently Miss Rosenthal saw that it was a baby and stopping only to toss aside her handbag, she climbed quickly down to the tracks.

Michael Powers, the ticket chopper, was ignorant of the fuss on the train; neither had he seen the bundle on the track. His one idea was that the girl was about to commit suicide. He sprang toward her and caught her arm just as she slipped from the platform. For answer the excited girl pointed to the bundle on the track, from which a shrill wail arose. Powers realized then that it was a baby on the tracks and he ran toward it with the girl.

It was Powers, indeed, who picked Celia up, but he seemed not to know what to do with the child and passed it hurriedly to the girl. Both ran back to the platform, reaching it just before the other train arrived. The throng from this train joined the others on the platform and there was quite a crowd around the girl, the baby, and the latter's parents when Dr. McDonald arrived.

The surgeon examined Celia carefully, but said he could find nothing the matter with her, though how the child escaped serious injury was a mystery. Her parents were in the second car with three other cars behind it. After her fall all three of these passed practically over Celia's head without injuring her. As she lay on the track, also, the little girl's body was within six inches of the third rail and a single squirm to one side would have brought her in contact with it. But somehow she didn't squirm.

Miss Rosenthal was overwhelmed with thanks by the Sniders, Mrs. Snider threw her arms around the girl's neck and kissed her again and again, and Mr. Snider wrung her hand. The girl said she was timid by disposition and never even stood near the edge of the platform when a train was coming along, but somehow she forgot all that when she saw the baby on the tracks.

Last night Celia was playing in her parents' home, as happy and unhurt as usual. She chattered continually of her experience and told a reporter she wouldn't ever sit near a window again, not even one in her own home. Mrs. Snider said that the child certainly never would.

EXPECT BUT 12 BATTLESHIPS.

Some of Atlantic Fleet Will Not Be at Hampton Roads Dec. 1.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—From present indications only twelve battleships of the Atlantic fleet will gather in Hampton Roads on Dec. 1, the date fixed by the Navy Department for the reassembling of the sixteen warships which participated in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration under the command of Rear Admiral Schroeder.

Several of the ships may not be able to join the fleet until after the first of the year. Among those detained are the Virginia and Louisiana, which are having their screws, now of the in-turning, changed to the out-turning type, besides the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina. The Missouri, the vanguard of the fleet, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday.

POLICEMAN AND CAPTIVE SHOT

Pistol Discharged as They Fight on Central Park Wall.

As they lay locked in one another's arms across the Central Park wall at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-third Street at three o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman John Trazak of the East 104th Street Station, and Jukel Dreak of 66 Rivington Street, fought for the possession of a revolver which Trazak had drawn.

The weapon was discharged and the bullet, after taking away the tip of one of the fingers of Trazak's left hand, tore a furrow in Dreack's breast, making him too weak to offer further resistance.

Declining the aid of several men who ran up at the sound of the shot, Trazak dragged his prisoner over to a box at Madison Avenue and sent in an ambulance call. He tied up his wounded finger with his handkerchief while Dr. Mosher of Harlem Hospital attended to Dreack. Later the policeman went down to 66 Rivington Street to see what he could ascertain concerning his prisoner, but no one knew him.

The capture of the man was effected only after a long chase, during which two shots were fired in the air by Trazak. He says that he saw a man slip out of the hallway of an apartment house at Madison Avenue and 102d Street at 3 o'clock, and as he approached the man ran southward. Trazak pursued him down Madison Avenue to Ninety-third Street and through to the Park wall, where he caught and grappled with him.

$50,000 FOR PASTORS' FUND.

A Mid-Western Episcopalian Gives It —Few Clergymen Contribute.

Speaking at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Wilkins announced a gift of $50,000 just received toward the $5,000,000 fund being raised to pension Episcopal clergymen upon arriving at the age of sixty-four, or sooner, if disabled while on duty. The gift came yesterday morning just before the sermon, and was from a man in the Middle West. It is the first large gift the fund has received.

This movement started at the General Convention in Richmond two years ago. The head of the commission is Bishop Whitehead of Pitsburg. A recent rumor that about half of all money collected had been used to pay the cost of collecting it was denied by Dr. Wilkins, who said that the entire expense is met by one layman, and all money contributed goes directly into the fund unimpaired.

Including the $50,000 which came yesterday, $800,000 has been contributed. Although the 5,200 clergymen in the Episcopal Church have been asked to contribute, only about 700 have responded, and they are chiefly men of poor salaries in the West and Middle West. The subscriptions thus far received have been chiefly from the laity and in small sums. Dr. Wilkins expects it will take until 1913 to complete the $5,000,000.

Thomas Nelson Page, the author; J. Pierpont Morgan, and Col. E. A. Stevens of Castle Point are among the members of the commission.

GAVE AWAY GOATS IN VAIN.

Langford Failed to Win Election as Mayor in Newberry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Nov. 28.—Billy-goats don't win elections in this part of South Carolina. This was conclusively proved last Tuesday, when ex-State Senator Cole L. Blease defeated Julius Langford, known far and wide as "Juice" Langford, for the Mayoralty of Newberry. Langford, in order to hold the friendship of certain of the voting employes of the Mollohon Cotton Mills, presented the children of those operatives with seventy goats of the wagon-pulling variety.

When the votes were counted election night it was found that Blease had won the city by a substantial majority. As soon as this became known Blease's friends among the Mollohon operatives, got up a torchlight parade and marched through the city singing the following:

Coley Blease is in the council rooms, a'counting up his votes,
Juice Langford's in the Mollohon a'gathering up his goats.

Cole Blease is one of the best-known politicians in South Carolina, and was a prominent candidate for Governor at the last election.

RABBI SAVES SYNAGOGUE.

Finds a Sound-Absorbing Preparation That Corrects Its Acoustics.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—For the first time since it was built, there was heard in the $400,000 Rodolph Shalom Synagogue to-day a full sermon. When it was first completed the acoustic properties of the building were so bad that little could be heard but echoes, but this defect has been corrected, and the congregation to-day heard perfectly. The change was brought about by placing on the walls of the synagogue a preparation which is explained by Rabbi J. Leonard Levy as something which "absorbs the surplus sound."

The men who had assisted in building the synagogue spent thousands trying to correct the acoustic defects, but could not do so. They had decided to tear down the structure and erect another when Rabbi Levy prevailed on them to desist until after he could return from a trip to Europe. While abroad he sent word to have a certain preparation tried on the walls. It did not have the desired effect. On his return the rabbi took the matter up personally, and late last week sent out word to members of his congregation to meet in the auditorium. They did, and had a joyful surprise.

SAY GAME WARDEN WAS BRIBED

Two Italians Who Assert They Gave Him $17 Cause Kernaghan's Arrest.

William Kernaghan, son of James Kernaghan of Mount Vernon, was held in $500 bail on two charges by Judge Joseph H. Beall in Yonkers yesterday. Kernaghan, who is a game warden and deputy sheriff, is charged by Frank Macarelli and Rosario Ferrari of Lincoln Heights with arresting them, and then releasing them upon payment of a $17 bribe.

The men were in the woods near their home when they say Kernaghan fired at them and placed them under arrest. He started toward Mount Vernon with them and then made an offer to release them if they would pay him $20, they say. They took him to their home and gave him the money, as they say, and then followed him to Mount Vernon and had him arrested.

A loaded revolver and $17 were taken from him and he was released, they say. They secured a warrant in Yonkers and Detectives Ciliberti and Condon went to his father's home at 62 West Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, and placed young Kernaghan under arrest.

The young man's father, who is a broker with an office at 31 Nassau Street, went to Yonkers last night and gave bail for his appearance to-morrow morning.

FRENCH OFFICER SHOT NEAR KING MANUEL

Paris Crowds Suspected Attempt on Royal Visitor or on President Fallieres.

GEN. VERAND BADLY HURT

Assailant, Believed to be an Insane Algerian, Mistook Him for Gen. Brun, Minister of War.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—An Algerian who is believed to be insane and to have an imaginary grievance against the War Department, shot and seriously wounded Gen. Verand to-day on the steps of the Hotel Continental as the officer was entering the place to attend a banquet. The assailant was overpowered and put under arrest. He was found to have on his person a large number of revolvers and daggers.

Later it was learned that he had mistaken Gen. Verand for Gen. Brun, Minister of War.

The attempted assassination created a sensation. It occurred a few moments after President Fallières left the Hotel Bristol, which is in the vicinity, and where he was calling on King Manuel of Portugal. As four shots rang out the people and policemen in the streets first thought it was an attempt against the life of the President of the Republic or of the King of Portugal. Crowds ran in the direction from which the shots came, and several officers sprang upon Gen. Verand's assailant.

Gen. Verand was shot in the neck and forehead, and his condition is considered grave.

King Manuel of Portugal received an ovation from thousands of Parisians today on his way to mass at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. In the afternoon the King attended the horse races at the Auteuil track with President Fallières, and in the evening attended a banquet at the Elysee Palace, where cordial toasts were exchanged.

NEWARK'S 'PHONE BURGLAR.

When Central Tells Him a Number Doesn't Answer He Robs the House.

A thief who is known to the Newark, N. J., police as the "telephone man" operated successfully once more there late on Saturday night when he robbed the home of Laban W. Dennis at 26 South Ninth Street, getting jewelry worth $400.

The man's method has been to call up a house in some residential section on a telephone, and if an answer was received to pretend that the wrong number had been given. If a "Don't answer" reply was received a robbery usually followed.

Investigation showed that the Dennis house had been called on the telephone a short time before it had been entered and that the man calling had been told that no answer could be obtained by the telephone central.

FINDS WOMEN BETTER NURSES

Jersey State Insane Asylum Discharging Its Force of Male Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Dr. Henry A. Cotton, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane here, is experimenting with women nurses for the male patients and doing away with male attendants. It is said that the small pay, $25 a month and board, will not permit of hiring the best men, and that the "accidents" which result in men dying of broken ribs may come from quarrels between the male patients and the male attendants.

Dr. Cotton believes that he can solve the whole difficulty by hiring women for most of the work. His observations are that the male patients seldom quarrel with the women attendants, and that in wards where women are there is less trouble, even with the advanced cases.

THREE WOMEN FOUND DEAD.

Aged Brooklyn Women Victims of Heart Disease—One at Prayer.

Death came suddenly to three aged women while they were alone in their homes in Brooklyn yesterday. At 1 Jackson Court, Mrs. Mary Barry, 80 years old, was found dead by one of her neighbors. She was in a kneeling posture beside a sofa, and it was thought that she died while at prayer. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Mrs. Rebecca Osgood, 72 years old, was found dead at 102 Third Place, having succumber to a sudden attack of illness.

Heart failure also caused the death of Mrs. Catherine Ridgeway at 95 Fifteenth Street. She was 64 years old. She was found by her daughter, Mrs. Grace Malon.

FOUND A BIG HARMON BOOM.

Ex-Gov. Glenn Declares He Will Run for President Next Time.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—"Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, will be the next Presidential nominee of the Democratic party, in my judgment," said ex-Gov. R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, at the Richmond Hotel to-day. "I think he is the best man for the place, and I know from experience, for I came in contact with him as Attorney General of the United States when I was Federal District Attorney in my State. He is an exceptionally able man, and his election as Governor on the Democratic ticket in a State which had one of its own sons as the Republican Presidential candidate, was a remarkable political feat. Everywhere I have been in my tour of the country I found Harmon was the leading candidate.

"I am of the opinion that the South should demand that the next Vice Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party be a Southern man. We do the voting and we ought to be represented on the ticket. I take no stock in the old argument that the placing of a Southern man on the ticket would lose it votes in the Northern States.

"The war is over, and the people of the North, I believe, will support a Southern man as readily as any other. I have been in thirty-seven States of the Union in the past few months, and I have found no sentiment worth noticing against the Southern men in National politics. We are accepting the North, and the time has come when it will accept us.

"I am still in politics, and expect to take a hand in the next campaign, as I did in the last. Though I have been engaged in other activities, when the time comes I shall renew my work for the party."

KILLED ON CENTRAL TRAIN.

It Breaks in Two in Buffalo Yards—J. J. Flach of Denver the Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A passenger train on the New York Central broke in two here this morning at 8 o'clock, killed John J. Flach, a Denver man, who was bound for Syracuse, and hurled passengers for New York from their berths and seats.

The train was in the yards here when the drawhead between a sleeping car and a dining car pulled out just as Flach was crossing from one car to another. He dropped to the tracks, and his head was crushed beneath the forward trucks of the dining car.

The automatic brakes quickly stopped the rear section of the train, and it was the sudden stoppage which caused such injuries as the other passengers suffered. All, however, went on when the train was coupled up again. Flach's body was taken to the Morgue here. He had been on his way to visit relatives he had not seen for ten years.

MME. STEINHEIL IN ENGLAND.

Put Out of London Hotel, She Leaves, Presumably for Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mme. Steinheil, who was recently acquitted in Paris of the charge of murdering her husband and her step-mother, arrived in London this morning. She traveled under the name of Mme. Dumont. She evaded the crowd of waiting newspaper reporters and proceeded to a hotel.

Traced to this place, she declined to see anybody, and the manager of the hotel, on learning her identity, requested her to leave.

She took a train at Euston Station, it is believed, for Liverpool.

GUNBOAT SEEKS MISSING MEN.

Nine from the Marietta Carried Out to Sea in Storm.

COLON, Nov. 28.—Nine men are missing from the United States gunboat Marietta, which is lying off Port Limon, Costa Rica. She sent out a general alarm by wireless to-day, and a request that ships in the vicinity keep a lookout for her gig and whaleboat. The gig, which was manned by a crew of four, and the whaleboat, with five men aboard, were carried out to sea in the heavy weather on Friday night. Nothing has been seen or heard of either of the boats since.

A reward is offered by the commander of the Marietta for finding the boats or rescuing the men.

TOM L. JOHNSON ILL TOO.

Couldn't Come to Son's Bedside—Loftin Johnson Now Out of Danger.

Loftin Johnson, the son of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who was operated upon for appendicitis a few days ago, is now, according to the doctor who performed the operation, practically out of danger. His mother and sister are constantly with him at Miss Alston's sanitarium, but his father is said to be so ill in the Knickerbocker Hotel, Cleveland, that he cannot leave his room.

A few days ago the doctor who has him in charge was very doubtful of young Johnson's recovery, but he said last night that the chief danger now lay with possible but unexpected complications. He said the young man's pulse and temperature were now almost normal.

He could say nothing more about Mayor Johnson's condition, but that he had learned of his serious illness from his wife.

GIRL KILLS GIRL ENEMY.

Fight with Knives on the Street in Arkansas Town.

BRADFORD, Ark., Nov. 28.—In a street fight with knives at Alcia, near here today, Miss Nora Owens was stabbed over the heart and killed by Miss Stella Belk.

The young women are members of well-known families. For some time they had been bitter enemies. When they met today they began slashing at one another at once. Miss Owens received a wound near the heart which proved fatal within a few minutes. Miss Belk, who was only slightly injured, was arrested.

GET ALL FERRER'S BOOKS.

Anarchists Here Have Works Spain Suppressed—To Send Them Broadcast

It was announced last night by Emma Goldman at a meeting of people from radical bodies in the Women's Trades Union League Building, 43 East Twenty-second Street, that the Anarchists had obtained a full set of the textbooks of Prof. Ferrer, the Anarchist who was executed by the Spanish authorities. His school taught Anarchistic principles, and before his execution he intended to establish such schools throughout Spain.

"We cabled to all our international centres," she said, "and learned that the Spanish Government had destroyed the textbooks. I got into communication with a woman comrade in Paris, and it was found that Prince Peter Paul Kropotkin, who is in Paris, has a full set.

"From these we will print thousands of sets to establish their principles. The Spanish Government acted blindly in killing Ferrer. He would have established schools only throughout Spain had he lived. Now they will be established throughout the whole world."

CAR HITS WAGON; TEN HURT.

Waiting Passengers Caught Under Wrecked Vehicle in Newark.

Ten persons were injured last night in Newark, N. J., when a trolley car of the Kinney Street line collided with a market wagon at West Kinney and Howard Streets. Two of the injured are in the Beth Israel Hospital in a critical condition. One is Adolph Liebig of 49 Quinlan Street and the other is Mrs. A. Jacobson of 95 Montgomery Street. Both have fractured skulls.

The wagon was driven by Harry Prebutt, and the force of the impact threw the wagon over on the sidewalk. A dozen or more persons waiting for the car were caught under the wrecked wagon. Several of the injured persons were attended by physicians at the scene of the accident. They were Mrs. William Grossman and Miss Anna Grossman of 466 Eighteenth Avenue, Miss Sophia Greenberg of 140 Somerset Street, Max Stein of 189 Thirteenth Avenue, Miss Sadie Tobin of 220 Hart Street, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. Unger of 108 Monmouth Street, and Miss Rebecca Stresman.

WELLMAN RIDDLES COOK'S NARRATIVE

Concludes, After Analysis, That His Arctic Journey and Report Were Planned Beforehand.

SLEDGE TRIP IMPOSSIBLE

Minuteness of Observations, Too—Says Records Will Prove Nothing and Shows How They Can Be Fabricated.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

Having spent three years experimenting with an airship designed to go to the north pole, each year bringing it nearer to perfection, our voyage last August convinced us that with another effort we should probably succeed. We therefore determined to continue. But upon returning from the arctic regions we found reports that both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary had reached the pole. Naturally, as interested parties, we at once started inquiry and analysis to demonstrate, to our minds, whether either or both had done what he claimed. Our future movements were to be governed by the result. Apart from this practical interest, as a humble though not very lucky seeker for the pole, I felt as one who had played in a large and fascinating game, and lost. To an honest winner I could offer my hearty congratulations; but not to one who had cheated in the game.

Though arctic men have long feared some impostor might hide himself for a time in the North and then emerge with an imaginary tale of a journey to the pole, I for one have never believed the man existed who would thus put a stain upon the bright pages of Arctic effort, and incur the destestation of the world by an attempt to convert the heroic into humbug, and to obtain money and honor by false pretenses. Our inquiry was begun in the belief and hope that both claimants were in good faith.

It is naturally true that one who has had experience in equipping and leading expeditions, in dog-sledging in rough ice and great cold, keeping diaries of such travel and records of astronomical observations, forms a standard of judgment all his own. From this viewpoint we studied the narratives of Cook and Peary with an impartial desire to reach the truth through analysis in the light of experience. The only purpose in making this analysis public is to do one's duty by contributing what he can, be it ever so little, toward the establishment of truth and justice. It is needless to say this is done without personal bias or interest, with nothing to gain, and perhaps with much criticism to endure on account of it.

Three Tests of Good Faith.

There are three ways to test the good faith of one who claims to have been to the pole—first, by his character; second, by his narrative; third, by his astronomical observations.

The first and second are much more important than the third. If both character and narrative are above suspicion, as in the cases of Nansen, Abruzzi, Shackleton and others, the astronomical observations are mere matters of course, important from the scientific point of view but negligible as proof, because no proof is required. On the other hand, if character and narrative be impeached, a traveller's alleged astronomical observations are of no value, for the simple reason that, having concocted a story, such a man would not hesitate to concoct astronomical observations to match it—something very easily done.

Arctic sledging is nothing new. It has been practised by hundreds. Certain practical standards have been formed—of equipment, power applied, weights, time, distances covered. Experienced men know broadly what can and what cannot be done, just as like standards are formed in walking, motoring, bicycling. It is wholly a question of physical laws, of mechanical forces. No miracles are to be expected; one may perfect and improve, and do a little better, but he cannot revolutionize, cannot perform prodigies. Every pretended sledging feat must be tested by its inherent probability, its approximate conformity to the standard. If it greatly exceeds all past performances, a good reason for the superiority must be given.

Principles Governing Sledging.

Anyone who seriously organizes a sledging expedition to the pole will try to conform to these general principles:

1. Establish his final base by ship as far north as possible—the farther the better—as the Duke of the Abruzzi's base in Franz Josef Land, was 500 miles from the pole, mine 595, Nansen's (on the Fram) 346, and Peary's in Grinnell Land 460. Without a starting point north of the 80th degree of latitude, or within 600 miles of the pole, it has never been thought success was possible.

2. Start from the land-edge as early as possible—just after the light returns toward March 1—and make a dash for the pole; an early start and a dash because the season is limited to about the middle of May.

3. Other things being equal, weight is the factor which determines the average rate of travel, and success or failure. How to reduce weights—weight per man, per dog, per sledge—is the greatest study of expedition organizer.

4. The importance of the far northern starting point, and the relation between distance and the rate of travel should be made clear. For example, if one's base is 400 miles from the pole, and his supporting organization effective, he may prudently expect an average of about 12 miles per day, and start with an equipment for 70 days. At 2.5 pounds per man per day, food and fuel, that is 175 pounds per man, not including equipment. But if his base is 500 miles from the pole, he must count upon a longer time, and therefore heavier weights, and therefore, again, slower rate of travel, and once more an increase of weight due thereto. With 1,000 miles to go the highest estimate would be 10 miles per day, and 250 pounds per man would have to be taken, food and fuel alone. Thus, a journey 25 per cent. longer would require 42 per cent. more load, and this applies to dog food as well

Need of Supporting Parties.

5. To reduce weights per man and per dog, and to get more effective work out of dogs, the experienced traveller organizes support—a number of auxiliary parties which go to a certain distance and return, one after the other, after helping the main party on its way. It is axiomatic that no long and relatively rapid sledge journey over sea-ice can be made without the aid of supporting parties. It never has been done, and it never can be done. No serious man would attempt it. The longer the [illegible]

from the land, the greater the need of supports.

6. In rough ice it is not only necessary to have light weights per man and per dog, but light weights per sledge—500 pounds is the limit of safety—to facilitate lifting the sledges and to save them from breakage. It is also necessary to have so many sledges that if some be disabled there is a reserve at hand. The longer the journey planned the greater the need of many sledges, and of many men to handle them in the first days, when the loads are heaviest. No sane man would set out upon a 1,000-mile journey over rough ice with only two sledges, and would surely come to grief if he did.

Analyzing the narratives of Cook and Peary in the light of these principles, we found that Peary's method conformed to the standard in every particular. He had a far northern base with his ship, 460 miles from the pole. He advanced supplies the previous Autumn and in the early Spring to a point 47 miles nearer the pole. When he started, early, upon the return of the light, it was with 50 or 60 men, 140 dogs and 21 sledges. Four supporting parties went out upon the sea-ice, returning one after the other. His last support left him only 135 miles from the pole, and by this time his weights were so small that rapid travel was wholly practicable. All the way from the land to this point his weights per man, per dog and per sledge had been cut to the minimum because of the use of these supporting parties.

Peary's narrative was found consistent in every particular—in equipment, organization, loads, power, time, incidents, distance made. Everything within the limits of practice, nothing miraculous or even surprising, nothing that had not been foreshadowed by the experiences of others. His achievement was the natural evolution of the sledging art, the perfection of it through long experience. Every statement he made concerning it was precise, workmanlike, credible; and it was no surprise to learn that his astronomical observations, when examined by competent authorities, were found in keeping with the published narrative.

Cook's Remarkable Feats.

Upon analyzing Cook's story, however, one was first astonished to note that he claimed to have reached the pole from a Winter base as far south as Annotok, 700 miles, (800 statute miles), in 62½ days. No such sledging feat had ever been done, nor anything approaching it. At a single bound he had doubled the best any one had achieved in the past. "To do this wonderful journey," we said at once, "he must have gone straight north from Annotok and taken with him almost to the pole itself a series of supporting organizations, to reduce the weights, and even then it was a marvelous performance." But upon further inquiry, two startling surprises appeared:

First. Instead of starting due north from Annotok, Cook started due west, with 170 miles of travel westward before turning north at all, so that his total travel to the pole was 870 geographical miles instead of 700.

Second. He had no supporting parties at all beyond the land, save for three days.

When Cook left Annotok, February 19, he had before him a journey of 870 miles to the pole. When Peary's advance party left the Roosevelt February 15 it had before it a journey of 500 miles to the pole.

When Cook left the land at Cape Hubbard, March 18, to set out over the sea-ice, he had before him a journey to the pole and back of 1,050 miles. When Peary's advance left Cape Columbia and started over the sea-ice, February 22, the journey to the pole and back was 826 miles.

Cook's journey from the land out and back was 27 per cent. longer in distance than Peary's, and 50 per cent. more difficult when the greater weight and the necessarily slower rate of travel are taken into account.

Cook's men and dogs had just finished 350 miles of travel; Peary's men and dogs started fresh.

Cook had no support, save for the first three days; Peary had ample support to a point 350 miles north of the place where Cook's support left him. Cook had 3 men, 26 dogs, 2 sledges; Peary, 20 men, 133 dogs, 19 sledges.

Every experienced arctic man will at once conclude from these facts that Peary could travel to the pole about twice as fast as Cook could travel—that Peary could average perhaps ten to twelve miles per day on the upward trip, and Cook five or six miles, or about what others have done with similar equipment and organization.

Peary did remarkably well. He broke all records, including his own. His advance represented the high-water mark of sledging experience, efficiency, organization, and luck. Probably no other man in the world could have done as well as he did. Peary himself could not have bettered it 2 per cent. to save his life. Without his supporting organization he could not have done more than half of it.

Peary's advance under Bartlett left the land Feb. 28, and the pole, 413 miles distant in a straight line, was reached at noon April 6, 37½ days, average advance 11 miles per day.

Cook claims to have left the land March 18, at noon, and to have reached the pole, 525 miles distant, early enough April 21 to get a latitude observation, presumably about noon. Time, 34 days; average advance, 15.44 miles per day.

The judgment of experience is that Peary was equipped and organized to travel as fast as he did travel, and no faster; that if he had claimed twice as much, he would not have been believed; that he was equipped and organized to travel twice as fast as Cook. Yet Cook calims to have traveled over a distance 27 per cent. greater, 40 per cent. faster than Peary traveled!

That which he claims to have done, with his equipment and organization, was physically impossible. It is beyond human power. Admit that Cook and Peary were of equal skill and energy, and their men equally capable. The one was handicaped 50 per cent. by conditions and organization, by distance and weight; and this is not the age of miracles. Given, two race horses of about equal records for speed and stamina. One carries a single jockey, the other two jockeys upon his back, and is required to go a distance 27 per cent. greater than his rival. If in the race one runs 40 per cent. faster than the other, which one do you think it will be?

Conditions Favored Peary.

In sledging, as in every other form of transportation, the factors are distance, time, weight, condition of road, and tractive power applied. In all of these, save condition of road, the known factors were at least 50 per cent. in Peary's favor. As to condition of ice, it could not have amounted to an average of more than 5 per cent. difference in any case, and was quite as likely to be in favor of one man as the other.

The laws of physics and of mechanical forces can be no more defied and ignored in the arctic regions than elsewhere, save in the imagination.

Dr. Cook's alleged astrononmiacl observations were next scrutinized. The facility with which he made both latitude and longitude observations whenever he wanted them, especially needless and virtually impossible longitudes near the pole, working them down to a nicety, was seen to be only equalled by the ease with which he passed degree after degree, escaped all damages to his heavy sledges, made "runs of twenty-six miles" in a single day, and in the first three days after his support left him, when his loads were at their heaviest, made sixty-eight miles northward, despite some bad weather, rough ice, and the need of going twice over a big lead two miles wide.

In his first narrative Cook said the first observation taken the fateful April 21 showed latitude 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. "The pole, therefore, was in sight. We advanced the fourteen seconds, made supplementary observations, and prepared to stop long enough to permit a double round of observations." To the ordinary observer this statement seems the perfection of scientific accuracy and good faith. To the experienced traveler it tells another story. All artic and antarctic explorers fix their highest latitude, in the field, only to the nearest minute, or mile. No competent traveler, with a low sun, low temperature and great refraction, and using a sextant instead of a theodolite, would think of recording such an observation as 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. "And then we advanced the fourteen seconds." It is interesting to compute the distance Dr. Cook must have "advanced." It was 14-60ths of a minute of latitude, or 1,418 feet! He is indeed a marvelous traveler who can average 15.5 miles per day for more than a month over sea-ice, with heavy sledges, and a marvelous astronomical observer who can locate his position within 1,400 feet—four minutes' walk—and then "advance" for the purpose of locating it still more closely.

The significance of this is not as an observation, nor yet as an absurdity, but as to what it discloses of the mental processes of the man responsible for it. If Dr. Cook, lying most of the Summer in a hut 700 or 800 miles south of the pole, had spent much of his time preparing an imaginary account of an imaginary journey to the top of the earth, it would have been quite natural, when thus theoretically approaching the pole itself, to muse: "Here it must have something very precise and convincing. How will it do to get within a short distance of the pole, take an observation, and then go on the remaining distance, stop and take a double round of observations to make sure? Just the thing—fine!" And thus he gets near the pole—within 1,418 feet of it.

Apparently Dr. Cook has himself subsequently realized—or some one has told him—that this approach was rather too close for comfort and credence, like the story of the amateur mountain climber who ascended a peak and returned with a report that he had measured its altitude by barometer and found it to be eight miles, 25 rods, 7 feet, and 3 3-8 inches. In his revised narrative Cook drops out the 46 seconds altogether and lets the observation stand at 89 degrees and 59 minutes. Why this change if the original record was made in good faith? And how are we to account for the phrase in the first narrative, "We advanced fourteen seconds?"

It is not worth while to devote much More space to these analyses. Cook's story is suspicious both in what it does tell and in what it does not tell. He is generally vague and indefinite, but like most men of his class, altogether too precise at the wrong place. Nowhere does his story ring true. It is always an approximation of reality, but never reality itself. This is true of his figures, his descriptions—everything. The man who has actually sledged to the pole comes back with his mind full to overflowing of concrete facts. When he speaks or writes these concrete facts as to equipment, over which he burned the midnight oil, weights, food, details, etc., crowd forward. He has no time to waste in generalities, in vague descriptions, in his sensations, in rhetoric and purple skies. He does not give the loads on his sledges at 600 pounds each though his figures show the load must have been 650 pounds, and should have been 700 or 750 pounds to provide for the journey which he says he made. He does not attempt to reconcile a food supply insufficient for the time he says it served by explaining that the daily ration was a pound of pemmican per day, "with just a taste of other things," in view of the known fact that two pounds per day is the smallest sledging ration, not including fuel or packing. He does not get mixed up in his first view of the midnight sun, first see it several degrees north of the latitude at which it was first observable, and when his attention is called to the discrepancy, explain it by "cloudy weather." He does not see high, mountainous land to the west of his northward course, and then return to the west without seeing or thinking of that land again. Cook's is to the trained eye and ear a story of counterfeit presentment, precisely such a story as one might pen during a leisurely journey along the coasts of the game-lands, using the incidents thereof to aid the imagination in a deliberate transfer of the scene of action some hundreds of miles farther north.

There is a general expectation that Cook's records, when examined by the University of Copenhagen, will determine once for all whether he is honest or an imposter. In view of the physical impossibility of doing what he claims to have done, and in view also of the ease with which so-called astronomical observations may be fabricated, I cannot share this view. What records Cook has we, of course, have no means of knowing, but believe we do know what any man of honor and pride would have done upon returning from the pole and finding his good faith seriously questioned in all parts of the world. He would have taken his records—every scrap, word, syllable, figure, computation—from his inside pocket and handed them over to some scientific body. He would have done this instantly, the first hour. Not only would he have done it, but he would have been glad and proud of the opportunity thus to vindicate himself. Having done this, he would announce that until final report were made he would accept no honors or rewards. Especially would he spurn all sordid activity and crowns of flowers placed upon his head by innocent women and children, until it were established beyond peradventure that he was not obtaining fame by fraud.

The reading public appears to have only a vague idea of what sort of records Dr. Cook is presumed to have. It supposes that it is true he needs time to prepare them, and it is certain that he has been busy. The public would know that if Dr. Cook has any adequate records, they are dirty, greasy, grimy notebooks kept from day to day, poorly written, in places almost illegible, penned with frost-bitten fingers by a weary man lying in the half darkness of a reinskin bag within a snow hut or tent. In addition to the incidents of camp and march, there are the original notes of all astronomical observations taken, with various corrections, the logarithms taken out, entered and added in longitude calculations, every observation and computation coming in its proper place and fitting the story told of the journey and the dead-reckoning.

Let it be thoroughly understood that such records are **always ready.** They are **complete and perfect the moment they are written.** They can be turned over to a scientific committee in two minutes as well as in two months—and much better. There is not a word or figure or letter to add to them. In fact, to add or erase or change is **exactly what must not be done** if they are to retain their full value. This value is in their original condition, unedited, untouched. Even the grime and grease have their worth. So-called copies will not do. Alleged copies may be made anywhere. The grimy originals must be produced.

The man who has done an honest piece of work and recorded it faithfully hour by hour needs not to reconstruct that record. To revise or doctor it would be a serious mistake, even for a man whose honesty was unquestioned. In the case of one under suspicion it would be fatal. The bank cashier who took his daily ledgers covering a quarter year home with him upon the pretext that they needed revision and preparation before being submitted, and insisted upon retaining them for some months with no other eye than his to see them, would probably find himself in trouble with his Directors and the officers of the law.

The time for Dr. Cook to have submitted his proofs was when he landed in Copenhagen; if he was in good faith he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by immediate submission. Every hour that has passed since then, with those alleged proofs still held as a mysterious secret, has taken from them a part of whatever value they may originally have had, and by now little, if any, value is left.

Dr. Cook could have had no other purpose in hiding his records than to reconstruct, or construct, them. Any one who knows nautical astronomy can sit down in Annotok, or Brooklyn, or anywhere, with a nautical almanac by his side, and construct latitude observations at will. Assume a day of the month, that you are at such and such a latitude in degrees and minutes, and in a moment you can calculate what the altitude of the sun would have been at that time and place if you had been there to observe it with a sextant. Work back with your corrections for semi-diameter, refraction, and parallax, and for hourly variation before or after noon if it was not a meridian observation, and you have a latitude observation and calculation perfect and complete.

For example, Cook says he was at the Pole April 21, 1908. He wants an observation to prove that he was there. Well, here is one which I made to-day with a pencil and a nautical almanac. Perhaps Dr. Cook has need of it.

April 21, 1908.—Observed meridian altitude sun's lower limb, 11° 38'. No index error. Barometer, 29.50. Thermometer, —38° Fahrenheit.

	Degrees.	Minutes.
Observed altitude	11	38
Semi-diameter	—	16
Apparent altitude	11	54
Refraction and parallax	—	5
True central altitude	11	49
	90	—
Zenith distance	78	11
Declination of sun, N.	11	49
Latitude	90	—

(Note—The sun's declination was 11° 48' 58.7", and his semi-diameter 15' 56". But in view of the impracticability, with low sun and low temperature, of computing refraction within 20 or 30 seconds, refinements of a few seconds are futile. No one could hope to locate the pole under such circumstances more closely than within 30 seconds of latitude, or one-half mile.)

Those of us who have had a share in arctic work and who have felt anxiety that no blot of fraud would stain the proud record of effort and sacrifice, had a first hope—that Dr. Cook would be able to demonstrate his good faith. This has dissolved in analysis of his own story.

A second hope—that he was the victim of some hallucination or mental illness, and himself believed he had been to the pole, though, of course, he has not, vanishes in the light of earlier and subsequent events.

There remains, though one says it with keenest regret, only the wretched alternative that the journey which he did make, and the report which he gave of it, were deliberately planned from the outset.

WALTER WELLMAN.

WHEN WHITNEY MET COOK.

Sportsman Tells of His Encounter with the Explorer in the Arctic.

Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, who became involved in the Peary-Cook controversy because he left, in a cache at Etah, the instruments intrusted to him by Dr. Cook in May, 1908, tells, in the December Outing, of his experiences in the arctic while hunting there. Whitney was the first white man Dr. Cook met after he returned from his trip toward the pole, and Whitney relates the circumstances of that happening.

The New Haven sportsman says that when he sailed on the steamer Eric for Northern Greenland, in the Summer of 1908, he had fully intended to return home in the Autumn. The Eric had gone up with an expedition which was to hunt for Dr. Cook, who at that time was believed to have perished. Whitney was possessed of an intense desire to slay a musk ox.

When it came time for the Eric to turn back, Whitney had failed to get within hunting distance of the musk ox, and so keen was his disappointment, he says, that he decided to stay in the arctic and let the Eric return without him.

Supply bases and home camps were established at Annatook and at Etah, at the latter of which places Commander Robert E. Peary had told Whitney he would find plenty of provisions, which he was at liberty to use. The camp at Annatook—or Annootok, as Whitney spells it—was established in a miniature hut constructed of packing boxes by Dr. Cook before he left on his way to the pole. This had been Dr. Cook's home the previous Winter. Of this camp Mr. Whitney says:

> It was here that I spent the trying months of the long arctic night, varying the tedious existence with short sledge journeys, during moonlit periods, in search of reindeer and bear. No words can adequately describe the awful pall of the arctic night; it is unreal and terrible. The continued darkness brings with it a fearful stillness, over which seems to brood impending doom—something intangible, indescribable, uncanny. The only sound that ever breaks the quiet is the occasional cracking of a glacier, with a report of mighty thunder, startling and unexpected.
>
> Intense and severe as the cold may be, any active man can stand it without serious suffering, for that acts only on the physical being and can be guarded against; but the prolonged, sunless night has a dire effect upon the mind, which only exercise and diversion can counteract.

Mr. Whitney goes on to tell, then, of the "thankfulness with which we greeted the first hint of dawn," the sun at length "raising his head above the eastern horizon, to instill new life into our half torpid minds and bodies." Mr. Whitney thus describes the return of Eskimo companions from the north.

> It was at this time that my Eskimo friends discovered, one day, three moving figures slowly making their way toward Annootok over the tumbled ice of Smith Sound. We could scarcely be certain at first that they were men, but presently our dogs were harnessed to sledges and we were dashing away to meet them. The few miles that intervened were quickly traversed, and what was my astonishment, as we approached, to find one of the travelers to be a white man, and what my further astonishment when he introduced himself as Dr. Frederick A. Cook, whom we had come to believe had perished in the North. For the first time in more than a year Dr. Cook was enabled to converse in his native tongue, for his stalwart young Eskimos spoke no English, and the pleasure he must have felt in meeting a fellow-countryman thus unexpectedly after his long exile can better be imagined than described.
>
> The three men were without provisions, unkempt, and much reduced in flesh through privation. We carried them on our komatiks (sledges) to Annatook, and there the doctor recuperated for his sledging trip to Upernavik, where he was to connect with a steamer for civilization. Here it was that he honored me with his confidence and thrilled me with the announcement that he had reached the north pole on April 21, 1908—the great goal for which men had been striving and offering up their lives through more than two centuries.
>
> Before his departure for the south he described to me a region through which he had passed well stocked with musk ox. This, I decided, should be the scene of my hunt, and the doctor arranged that his two young Eskimo companions, Ahwelah and Etukishuk, should be of my party.

Mr. Whitney goes on to say that he was expecting a vessel to come to his relief in the Autumn, and therefore Dr. Cook put in his charge his instruments and such of his personal belongings as might be injured or lost in sledge transportation or would impede progress. Mr. Whitney accompanied him to Etah, where he said good-bye and then returned to Annatook to prepare for his hunting expedition to Ellesmere Land. Nowhere in his narrative does Mr. Whitney say that Dr. Cook left with him the records which the explorer insists were with the instruments.

Mr. Whitney and his party of Eskimos, six in number, left Annatook on May 12 and went through some hard experiences until they finally came upon the haunts of the musk oxen, of which they killed several fine specimens.

From Photograph of Geraldine Farrar (Prima Donna Metropolitan Opera Company) at the Weber Grand PIANOLA Piano.

Miss Geraldine Farrar's Appreciation of the Weber Grand PIANOLA Piano

From her childhood, Miss Geraldine Farrar has used the Weber Piano. In common with many other famous singers, she finds in the Weber a rich sympathetic quality of tone that blends perfectly with the human voice.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

Gentlemen:

Please send me proofs of my photographs taken of me yesterday playing the Weber Grand Pianola Piano. I hope these pictures will turn out well, for I am a most sincere admirer of this wonderful new instrument.

As you know, the Weber has always been my favorite piano and now that you have so cleverly combined the Pianola with it, I believe it is destined to have a still greater popularity. The piano possessing the richest and most beautiful tone, united with the greatest of Piano-players—there must indeed be a magnificent future for such an instrument. Cordially yours,

GERALDINE FARRAR

More recently, Miss Farrar has also come to know and appreciate the PIANOLA. Now that these two favorite instruments—the *Weber Grand* and the *PIANOLA*—have been united, Miss Farrar expresses her opinion in terms that leave no doubt of the importance of the Aeolian Company's latest achievement to the musical world.

Every person interested in music in its most advanced and artistic phase should investigate the Weber Grand PIANOLA Piano. It will be demonstrated at any hour of the business day for the merely curious as well as intending purchasers.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave. Near 34th Street - NEW YORK

COOK DIDN'T SAIL; RECUPERATING HERE

Brother Clears Up the Great Mystery, but Won't Tell His Whereabouts.

MAY GO TO EUROPE, THOUGH

If So, There Will Be No Concealment About It—H. Wellington Wack and the Faithful Wake Retire.

The mystery over the disappearance of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, was partly solved last night by his brother, W. L. Cook, the dairyman of 747 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Cook declared that the doctor is still in the vicinity of New York recuperating. Mr. Cook would not tell how he came by this information, but declared he had it on good authority that the explorer had not left the country, and expressed a hope that the public would give the explorer a chance to get some rest. Exactly where the doctor is, his brother refused to divulge.

"Dr. Cook is in the vicinity of New York trying to get a much-needed rest," said Mr. Cook. "If he decides to go to Europe there will be no secrecy concerning his departure. I think that his friends and critics alike should be charitable enough to allow him to rest until his health is restored. He has not been reading the newspapers in the last few days, and is not responsible for the statements that have been issued by those who were acting as his spokesmen. In sending his data to Copenhagen Dr. Cook has fulfilled his obligations to the public."

With Dr. Cook still missing yesterday, H. Wellington Wack, the explorer's counsel, himself vanished from town. H. Wellington Wack was last seen early in the morning treking, with the little green bag that he always carries, in the direction of the Erie Railroad ferry. It was said that he had gone to Monroe, N. Y., the home of his other client, "Affinity" Ferdinand Pinney Earle. "Affinity" Earle, it was said, had in his turn disappeared from Monroe, and this would keep Mr. Wack so busy up there that he would never have time to give out any more interviews, discover any more plots, or anything of that kind for at least a couple of days.

With H. Wellington Wack out of town and Charles Wake, the explorer's personal friend, away from his home, in East Sixtieth Street—the hallboy said he was away—there was not much chance, therefore, outside of Brother Cook's statement of clearing up the Cook mystery, John R. Bradley, at the Hotel Netherland, told a TIMES reporter that he was just as much in need of enlightenment as ever, but had stopped worrying.

"If Dr. Cook has decided to put himself away for a time, it's his affair, not mine," declared the explorer's backer. "I have tried every way I could think of to locate the doctor."

If Dr. Cook doesn't intend very soon to sail for Europe, what is the use of that $15,000 letter of credit he took out through the Carnegie Trust Company last Wednesday? The answer is that nobody knows.

Capt. B. S. Osbon, late of the Mexican Navy, and now of the Arctic Club, who insists that he is the one man who ought to be able to judge where Dr. Cook has gone, gave his official opinion yesterday that the explorer is somewhere in the mountains, where they don't have daily papers until the day after they are published and where folks don't pester the life out of a fellow. Capt. Osbon arrived at this deduction, he said, by this simple process of logic: Dr. Cook wanted to get rid of certain parties who were continually watching him—and they weren't all detectives, either; he drew the foreign draft from the Carnegie Trust to give the impression that he was going abroad; then he had H. Wellington Wack announce it; then he simply went to the Grand Central Station, hopped on a train, and was whisked away to a lonely, secluded spot, maybe in the Catskills, maybe somewhere else.

The Captain mused seriously for a minute or two over the suggestion that Cook might have left town to get away from Wack, but was not prepared to express an official opinion on that until he had more time to think it over. He closed by expressing the confident opinion that Cook would surely appear at the Osbon benefit in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, when that is held a few days hence.

At the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, yesterday, it was said that half the baggage of Dr. Cook's family was still there.

MOCK TRIAL AT SEA.

How the Jilted Miss McFrizzletop Won $10,000 in Stage Money on Liner.

For the entertainment of the cabin passengers on the White Star liner Baltic on the voyage from Liverpool, which ended here yesterday, a mock trial for breach of promise of marriage was held. The courtroom was the smoking room. The jury, on which were some women, quickly found for the fair plaintiff, Miss Marie Rose, daughter of A. C. Rose of this city, who, as Miss Mary McFrizzletop, sued Percy de Vere, whose name appeared on the ship's list as R. Parde, a Mexican lawyer, for $10,000, alleging that he had proposed marriage in a letter and then backed out.

The attorney for Miss McFrizzletop was R. A. Roberts, and the defendant, who figured in the complaint as "the brute," was represented by George Lashwood, the English music hall entertainer. The case was tried by Judge Fred McClellan.

The defendant defended himself in Spanish. The Judge, who did not understand a word of it, declared the defense excellent, and charged the jury to do strict justice. The jury found for the full amount or the alternative of two songs from Mr. Lashwood.

The latter satisfied judgment by singing.

WIFE'S TONGUE HIS UNDOING.

Second Woman He Married Resents Boasts and Prosecutes for Bigamy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—Samul H. Buschmann is in jail on a warrant issued in Milwaukee at the instance of Mrs. Bertha Liersch Buschmann of that city, charging bigamy. He was taken last night from his home, where he was living with Mrs. Annie Juergens Buschmann, to whom he was married in 1892. The Milwaukee woman holds a certificate which shows that she was married to Buschmann in 1902.

Buschmann does not deny either marriage. His St. Louis wife failed to collect his life insurance after his disappearance and supposed death, and last June she set out and found him in Milwaukee, where he had been living for seven years.

As neither wife would prosecute, they decided to abide by his choice. Buschmann chose his St. Louis wife, and they came here to live. He agreed to pay the Milwaukee wife $1 6a month, and it is said that these payments were made. But the boasts of the St. Louis wife angered the Milwaukee wife and she caused his arrest.

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M'CARREN-CONNERS COMPACT RENEWED

That's the Interpretation Put on the Van Wyck Praise of the State Chairman.

MURPHY THEIR COMMON FOE

But Where Will McCooey Stand in the Conners Boom of McClellan for Governor?—And Will Conners Stick?

The praise showered on Democratic State Chairman William J. Conners by ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn in Buffalo on Saturday has been taken as an indication by many Democrats that the compact providing for a coalition between the Democratic organization in Kings County and the up-State Democrats made before the death of Senator McCarren will remain in force. Such a coalition existed for years while David Bennett Hill was the Democratic State leader, and Hugh McLaughlin was the leader of the Democratic forces in Kings. Shortly before Senator McCarren's last illness it was renewed, the basis in this instance being the common hostility of McCarren and State Chairman Conners to Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy.

Ex-Justice Van Wyck was one of the pillars of the harmony movement in Brooklyn. He was Chairman of the comittee appointed to moderate the differences between Senator McCarren's "regulars" and the rival organization which Tammany leader Murphy is generally credited with having put in the field to bring about McCarren's political annihilation in his own bailiwick. A prominent Tammany man, discussing the prospective coalition between the Brooklyn Democrats and the Conners following up-State, said last night:

"There is just one obstacle that I can see in the way of harmony between the Brooklyn organization and State Chairman Conners. Mr. Conners just now is booming Mayor McClellan for Governor, while the leader in Brooklyn is Deputy Controller John H. McCooey, who would feel more friendly toward almost any man than he would the Mayor, since it was through the Mayor's action he was summarily and without a hearing ousted as a Civil Service Commissioner and his place given to Bird S. Coler, the present Borough President and recent leader of the anti-McCarren forces in Brooklyn."

Friends of Mayor McClellan who has a genuine following among up-State Democrats on account of his hostility to Tammany Hall, are not counting too heavily on State Chairman Conner's sincerity in his protestations of admiration for Mayor McClellan. Many of the Mayor's supporters believe that Chairman Conners is simply using the Mayor as a stalking horse to promote his own interests or that he is promoting the Mayor's boom to get some of the rich patronage in connection with the Ashokan dam project and that as far as Mr. Conners is concerned, the boom will be dropped the moment the Mayor is out of office and will have no more patronage to bestow, unless other reasons should arise to make it desirable for Mr. Conners to persist in his present attitude and policy.

Stanwood S. Menken, who has taken the lead in the Saratoga Conference movement, which resulted in the organization of the Democratic League, said last night that ex-Judge Van Wyck certainly did not speak for the league in praising Mr. Conners, even though he is a member of it.

"The league has taken no action and empowered nobody to come out either in indorsement or condemnation of any leader in the Democratic organization," said Mr. Menken. "My personal opinion has always been that the less we indulge in personalities and the harder we work on the general upbuilding of our organization the better we will promote Democratic success in this State next year, an object that should be dear to the heart of every Democrat."

The Committee of Ten appointed for the purpose of selecting an Executive Committee to act for the league in New York County will meet at the Manhattan Club to-morrow night. Among the members of the Committee of Ten are Alton B. Parker, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Menken, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe.

MONEY SPENT IN CAMPAIGN.

What the Parties Did in Counties Shown by Association.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The Association to Prevent Corrpt Practices at Elections today gave out a statement saying:

"Not less than 2,200 statements have been filed on behalf of Republican and Democratic committees and candidates. Of that number, at least 1,500 were filed during the past four days. Approximately 1,200 of the statements are from candidates, the greatest number filed since the passage of the Corrupt Practices act.

"The County Committee statements on file up to Nov. 26 showed the following expenditures:

County.	Republican.	Democratic.
Albany	$23,017.64	$2,000.00
Allegany	647.93	*
Broome	1,481.36	*
Cattaraugus	1,031.37	*
Cayuga	2,328.30	962.85
Chautauqua	266.50	*
Chemung	3,180.71	2,211.13
Chenango	2,204.27	331.50
Clinton	2,274.51	500.00
Columbia	2,000.00	631.82
Cortland	1,650.57	805.63
Delaware	1,960.18	250.00
Dutchess	3,050.00	2,371.76
Erie	25,731.09	19,713.90
Essex	*	*
Franklin	20.25	*
Fulton	*	*
Genesee	260.00	28.50
Greene	1,453.48	1,150.00
Hamilton	*	*
Herkimer	1,992.55	993.82
Jefferson	232.27	604.51
Kings	32,148.92	46,741.70
Lewis	967.51	*
Livingston	1,123.32	29.50
Madison	931.00	*
Monroe	12,258.01	5,494.71
Montgomery	735.00	*
Nassau	669.00	225.00
New York	214,558.30	138,667.64
Niagara	1,737.92	.96
Oneida	3,044.09	191.15
Onondaga	24,793.11	9,980.03
Ontario	1,512.63	142.40
Orange	870.76	479.91
Orleans	222.91	*
Oswego	3,878.36	1,204.23
Otsego	4,148.79	*
Putnam	800.00	250.00
Queens	5,097.00	4,350.45
Rensselaer	13,444.32	11,950.81
Richmond	3,845.46	5,893.78
Rockland	*	*
St. Lawrence	17.65	*
Saratoga	2,223.69	23.58
Schenectady	4,037.12	4,122.61
Schoharie	127.95	*
Schuyler	475.00	*
Seneca	832.90	*
Steuben	1,020.00	*
Suffolk	1,381.50	*
Sullivan	*	*
Tioga	1,245.60	*
Tompkins	2,278.95	820.35
Ulster	1,980.10	*
Warren	700.00	*
Washington	*	*
Wayne	925.00	*
Westchester	12,638.60	2,100.00
Wyoming	301.55	*
Yates	288.62	51.92

*Statement not on file.

"Nine Republican County Committees and seventeen Democratic County Committees report expenditures of amounts less then $300. Four Republican and nine Democratic County Committees report expenditures of less than $25. Niagara County, Democratic, accounts for a total expenditure of 96 cents, in four separate items."

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CANNON HAS BLOCKED PLANS FOR HARMONY

Western Insurgents Abandon a Policy of Conciliation Because of His Bitter Speeches.

WILL FIGHT, SAYS BRISTOW

Stubbs Declares That Kansas Republicans Are All Turning Against Speaker —Aldrich's Speeches Also Resented.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Insurgent Republican Senators and Representatives are heading for Washington for the regular session of Congress keyed up to the fighting pitch. The Kansas City speech of Speaker Cannon, following so closely upon the heels of his Bloomington midnight attack upon them, has roused their ire.

Insurgents of high standing within the Republican organization west of the Missouri River were at the Knife and Fork Club dinner to hear exactly what the Speaker had to say about them. These leaders said frankly, after hearing the extemporaneous part of the speech which did not go out to the country at large that any attempt at compromise, even for the sake of the President, would be foolish.

"The fire two recent attacks of the Speaker, in connection with the speeches of Senator Aldrich through the West, have caused feeling on the part of the insurgents which has changed the attitude they held, following the New Orleans Waterways Convention.

This was stated by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, after Speaker Cannon's emphatic declaration that the "regular" Republicans would fight the insurgents upon the same plane and with the same weapons as were needed against William J. Bryan.

"Mr. Cannon is wrong, utterly wrong," said Senator Bristow. "He has forced the war, and now he will get it. He lost his head in his Kansas City speech. He has misled himself as to the real attitude of the Republicans of this part of the country. There is nothing for progressive Republicans to do now but to fight back. I consider the battle open and upon ground chosen by Speaker Cannon."

"A few more speeches such as the Knife and Fork speech," said Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, "and Mr. Cannon and his coterie will be without even lukewarm support in Kansas or in any other part of this Western territory, in my judgment. The effect of such meandering and wandering allegations and veiled charges as Mr. Cannon makes is altogether favorable to the progressive movement within the Republican Party. The visit of Senator Aldrich to the West simply strengthened the fighting spirit in our men in Washington."

It appears that Speaker Cannon had a misapprehension of the cause of the general hilarity at the Kansas City dinner when he threw aside his manuscript and made biting reflections upon all anti-Cannonites. He had clung to the speech which had been sent in advance to the press throughout the country, and it had lacked his characteristic utterances.

The crowd wanted some of the latter, and when "Uncle Joe" was cheered into a mood which started the real anger in his breast he gave them what they had expected. The more they yelled the angrier he became, and when he had done he had evidently said much more than he had purposed.

ALDRIDGE SEEKING WOODRUFF

Surveyorship Seems to be Going Elsewhere, and He Wants to Know.

George W. Aldridge, Republican leader of Monroe County, came to town yesterday from Rochester and is staying at the Republican Club, with the intention of calling on State Chairman Woodruff to-day to see about the Surveyorship of the Port, which, according to the latest prospect, he is not going to get. While Mr. Aldridge was hastening to this city to see the Republican State Chairman, however, the latter was making a hurried trip from Syracuse to Rochester to stave off the impending New York trip of the Monroe County leader. They passed each other on the way.

When Mr. Aldridge was bulletined in the Albany organ of William Barnes, Jr., for the Surveyorship, it was understood that he had not only the backing of Mr. Woodruff but also of Vice President Sherman. Mr. Aldridge was on the fence during the entire first Hughes administration. Aldridge was even reckoned as one of the few leaders who were then friendly to the Governor. At the last session of the Legislature, however, the representatives from Mr. Aldridge's political bailiwick made common cause with the Governor's opponents, and it was said at the time that a promise of the Surveyorship had figured in this change of front on the part of the Monroe County leader.

Just after inauguration word went out that the promise had been made under the misconception that Gen. Clarkson's term as Surveyor would expire with the incoming of the new administration, that this mistake had been discovered and that the present Surveyor would remain. In the meantime, according to State Chairman Woodruff, the place would be kept open for Mr. Aldridge at the expiration of the Surveyor's term.

Now that Gen. Clarkson has announced that he will retire on Jan. 1, word has come from Washington that the exigencies of the Customs situation will require the appointment of another man and Mr. Woodruff afterward admitted with sorrow that the place would not go to Mr. Aldridge.

It was intimated yesterday that the canal scandal while Mr. Aldridge was State Superintendent of Public Works under Gov. Black might have something to do with the change of mind in Washington. There was some doubt, under these circumstances, whether the meeting between the State Chairman and the Rochester leader will result in a conference or a collision.

Mrs. Law Leaves Trunks in Bond.

Mrs. George Law, whose trunks, containing some $10,000 worth of property, were held by customs officials when she landed from the Mauretania on Saturday because of a question regarding her place of residence, announced last night that she would leave her trunks in the [illegible]

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400 NAVAL CADETS TO CRUISE TO EUROPE

Two Classes Will Sail in the Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts Under an Admiral.

GIBRALTAR THE FIRST STOP

Other Mediterranean Ports and Possibly Portsmouth to be Visited—A Sailor "Nurse" for Each Middy.

The Government has decided, it is understood, to send the cadets of the United States Naval Academy to Europe next year. The understanding is that practically all of the cadets, with the exception of the entering and the furlough classes, will make the cruise to European waters. It is planned to make this the most interesting and instructive cruise ever taken by the Annapolis cadets. The annual cruise in North Atlantic waters will be abandoned this year, if the transatlantic voyage is approved, as it is said it has been by the Secretary of the Navy.

The recommendation that a cruise in foreign waters be substituted for the annual Atlantic practice cruise was made by Capt. John M. Bowyer, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. It is said that plans have been made to assemble early next Spring a squadron of battleships, not attached to the Atlantic Fleet, on board of which the "middies" will sail for the other side.

These ships are the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, three of the battleships that won fame in the battle of Santiago. The Massachusetts, which is soon to be recommissioned at the New York Navy Yard, where she has been practically rebuilt within the last two years, is expected to be the flagship of the squadron.

The itinerary of the cruise has not been made public, but it will probably include the Mediterranean ports of France and Naples, Genoa and Gibraltar, and possibly Portsmouth, England.

About 400 cadets are expected to make the cruise. It will be the first time in a generation that Europeans have had a chance ot see the famous corps from the banks of the Severn.

The prime motive for the voyage is, of course, instruction, and the substitution of first-class battleships for the obsolete cruisers Olympia, Chicago, and Hartford, the vessels used in the Atlantic cruise this year, will not only give the cadets more room, but will also make possible instruction that could not be had on the smaller vessels. The Massachusetts and the Indiana both carry main batteries of thirteen-inch guns, while the Iowa, which was Admiral "Bob" Evans's ship at Santiago, is armed with the twelve-inch type. None of the cruisers in the old squadron carried guns even half as powerful as these pieces.

The Iowa, Massachusetts, and Indiana will be manned by the very flower of the enlisted service when they pass out of Hampton Roads and head for Gibraltar, which, it is said, will be the first stop in the cruise. A trained enlisted man, it is understood, will "play opposite" every midshipman during the voyage, in order to impart to the future officer the secrets of the profession so far as they concern the big guns and the other duties aboard ship. A Captain will probable be in command of each ship, and a Rear Admiral is expected to be in command of the squadron.

The cruise will make it impossible for the naval cadets to enter a crew in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie next June, as it was reported they intended to do. The cadets rowed at Poughkeepsie two years ago, and it is known that they desired to row again this year. The annual baseball game between Annapolis and West Point for the army and navy championship, however, will be played at Annapolis in the Spring.

The battleships of the squadron will assemble at Hampton Roads, near which the point of embarkation will be. As the news of the cruise has not yet been received in Europe, no plans for the entertainment of the cadets by foreigners have as yet been made

WANTS ROCKEFELLER'S VIEWS

Pastor Would Have Him Speak 100 Words to Clear Up Religious Situation.

The Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood preached last night at the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, in West Eighty-third Street, upon "Dives and the Lazarus," and in the course of his sermon appealed to Mr. Rockefeller to make a straight-out declaration regarding the religious situation. He said:

"Let us seek a common ground, a bond of brotherhood. May we seek it by an experiment? There is one man who can lead the way, and if he does it bravely and openly, something will happen. That man is John D. Rockefeller. He has the brain of a Caesar, and unlimited moral influence. Now let him make the contribution of 100 words to the religious literature of the world. He is the founder of a scientific university which proposes to substitute scientific speculative philosophies and scientific hypotheses for the simple religion of faith.

"From these centres of scientific learning has evolved theological speculation involving the religious community in a kind of ecclesiastical bankruptcy—leaving no ground in faith and morality for social cohesion, creating an aristocracy of scholars, and accentuating the imaginary gulf between the rich and the poor, alienating the humble from organized religion.

"In the simplicities of faith the learned and the illiterate, the rich man and the pauper may dwell together. There is no other bond of sympathy. In its mysteries the wise man will find enough to engage his highest thinking, and in its humble simplicity it stoops to the reach of the most ignorant.

"Let our most conspicuous man of wealth define his position with reference to evangelical Christianity. Let him stand where the white light of the community shall fall upon him and make clear enunciation of his thought as to the position in which the Church is placed as a system of cleavage between the rich and poor. The rest would await with confidence his answer."

MRS. HUNT ARRIVES, LEFT PRINCE BEHIND

Wealthy Southerner's Wife Who Ran Away with a Russian Will Go to Her Father's Farm.

RECONCILIATION UNLIKELY

Husband Said Recently He Never Wanted to See Her Again—She Won't Tell of Her Escapade.

Mrs. John Wright Hunt, who caused a stir in Paris last Summer by eloping with a chance acquaintance describing himself as Prince Tcherdiadieff, said to be a cousin of the Czar, arrived here yesterday morning on the French liner Touraine. Either to-day or to-morrow she will go with her father to Brookfield, N. Y., there to live a while at least on the farm where her father raises Shetland ponies. That is her present plan, subject, however, to any changes which her husband may bring about. Mrs. Hunt herself does not expect that her husband, who is a wealthy Southerner, has any idea of a reconciliation.

Mr. Hunt arrived here from France on Friday on the Cunard liner Mauretania, and at that time it was reported that he had instituted divorce proceedings in Paris and would probably start similar proceedings here. When he left the Mauretania Mr. Hunt said to the reporters that he hoped he would never see his wife again.

Mrs. Hunt had nothing harsh to say of her husband yesterday. In fact, she had nothing at all to say regarding her escapade in Europe, nor of the reported divorce proceedings in Paris. Mrs. Hunt was desirous only of getting away from reporters and of reaching her father's farm.

As for the Prince, nothing has been heard of him recently. Whether he will follow Mrs. Hunt on a later steamship has not been ascertained, but it is said to be unlikely, as neither the Prince nor Mrs. Hunt is supposed to be overburdened with money.

Mrs. Hunt crossed the ocean on the Touraine under the name of "Mrs. J. W. Harris." Her passage was booked in that name, and it was not changed on the passenger list. Other passengers on the Touraine called her "Mrs. Harris" on the trip over.

When the Touraine approached land a wireless message addressed to "Mrs. Hunt" was received, and the purser began a search for her. He had gone the round of the cabins and was about to report to the wireless operator that no one of that name was on board when Mrs. Hunt plucked him by the sleeve.

"I am Mrs. Hunt, but I am a close friend of hers," she said. "Let me have the message." Mrs. Hunt read the wireless and tore it up.

"It's all right," she said.

But when Mrs. Hunt came down the gangway yesterday she was recognized by the reporters. She made no effort to conceal her identity. Her father, Adelbert H. Babcock, was there to welcome her home. Mr. Babcock had embraced his daughter, when the reporters crowded around and asked for an interview.

"I won't say a word about myself or my affairs," said Mrs. Hunt.

Some one suggested that perhaps she would say something of Miss Allen, her former traveling companion, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hunt to Europe last Spring and who was with them in Paris when Mrs. Hunt met the Russian Prince.

"Miss Allen is a good friend of mine," said Mrs. Hunt. "That is all."

Mr. Babcock called a taxicab and accompanied his daughter to the Prince George Hotel, where he had already engaged rooms. Later in the day Mr. Babcock said Mrs. Hunt was very nervous.

"She is overwrought and very tired," he said. "It is no use to insist, for my daughter is not ready to talk yet. She has no plans that I know of, although tomorrow morning she is to have some kind of a conference—I don't know exactly what."

Mr. Babcock said he had not questioned his daughter about her affairs. He said she was so nervous he hated to refer to them. The most important thing, he said, was to get her away to the farm as quickly as possible.

Mr. Babcock said that his daughter had not seen her husband and that he supposed Mr. Hunt was in Washington, where he has large real estate interests.

"I saw Mr. Hunt last Summer, but since that no," he said.

Mrs. Hunt was handsomely dressed yesterday when she left the Touraine. Although she is 28 years old, she looked scarcely 25. When Mr. Hunt arrived last Friday he hurried on to Washington. Besides his Washington real estate, Mr. Hunt is said to own 100,000 acres of turpentine forest in the South, and a chain of hotels in California.

Miss Malone's Own Suffrage Meeting.

The Harlem Equal Rights League, composed of Miss Maud Malone, the "lone suffragette" who made herself known to the candidates in the recent campaign with varying results, is to hold a street meeting at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The speakers announced are Miss Malone and Miss Anna Mercy, a new suffrage orator, but Miss Malone announces that Dr. Parkhurst has also been invited to address the crowd on "Why Are There Two Sexes?"

City's Only Green Hotel Gone.

Finnerty's Hotel, at 12½ Washington Street, a landmark in that section for the last eighty-two years, has been torn down to make room for a sixteen-story building. It was the only hotel in New York that was painted green. From 1859 to 1863 it was the headquarters of the Irishmen from Connaught, while on the opposite side of the street the Cork and Kerrymen met.

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

FORECAST OF BUDGET FIGHT.

Rejection by Lords Foregone Conclusion, Challenge to Follow.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The coming week will be memorable in the Parliamentary annals of Great Britain. A majority of the Lords, despite the warnings of such experienced politicians as Lord Rosebery and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, have decided to withhold their consent to the budget, and it is a foregone conclusion that Lord Lansdowne's motion to reject the finance measure will be carried by a large majority. But while the result is foreseen, interest in the debate remains undiminished, and the speeches to be delivered on Monday and Tuesday preceding the division are eagerly anticipated. Viscount Morley, Secretary of State for India, will reopen the discussion when the House of Lords convenes Monday, and he will be followed by Lord Curzon, former Viceroy of India, providing the latter has recovered then from his illness. Then the financiers will have their say, Lord Rothschild speaking on behalf of the Unionists and Lord Swaythling for the Liberals. Earl Cawdor and the Earl of Crewe will make the principal speeches on Tuesday.

With all the leaders out of town for the week-end there have been no further developments in the situation, and the discussions in the press and about town are confined to conjectures as to what course the Government will take. It is certain that Premier Asquith, on the day after the Lords have divided on the question, will give notice of a motion affirming the uncontrolled right of the House of Commons in respect to financial matters. There is a possibility that Lord Balfour of Burleigh will reply to this with an amendment proposing that a change in the system of taxation of such importance should be referred to the people.

The Premier's motion, of course, will prevail, and then it will be up to the Government to decide whether the House shall be prorogued or merely adjourned. The decision of the Government in the matter will be of the greatest importance, so far as the finances of the country are concerned, as the only authority now existing for the collection of the income tax, the duty on tea, and the increased duties on spirits and tobacco rests on the resolutions passed immediately after the introduction of the budget. If Parliament is prorogued these resolutions will come to an end and the collection of taxes will have to stop. If adjournment only is determined upon, the resolutions will continue in force and taxes can be collected up to the time of dissolution.

The campaign throughout the country will be commenced in earnest as soon as the chambers have been adjourned. Great meetings of both parties have already been arranged at all the big centres, and thousands of speakers and canvassers are prepared to begin the work, which will be continued, except during an interval for the Christmas holidays, until the last vote has been polled.

ALSOP PROTOCAL READY.

Agreement for Arbitration by King Edward to be Signed To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The protocol setting forth the terms under which the old Alsop claim against Chile is to be arbitrated by King Edward VII. will probably be signed at Santiago to-morrow. The American Government will be represented by the signature of Chargé d'Affaires Pierrepont. Though the arbitration will be technically before King Edward, the real work will be done by eminent jurists of his appointment.

The settlement of the claim which has clouded American relations with the mountain republic of South America for nearly thirty-five years is the first victory for the State Department under the present Administration. At the outset the matter was in a bad state, and the final agreement to arbitrate was secured only by a flat ultimatum from Mr. Knox to the effect that relations would be entirely broken off if an arrangement were not reached within ten days.

The agreement to refer the claim to King Edward is a still further victory for American diplomacy, as there can be no doubt of England's friendliness to this country, especially in its efforts to collect debts from Latin America. Moreover, technical objections to settlement will probably have less weight before the English King than before the formal Hague Court.

SANTIAGO, Chile., Nov. 28.—The request of the Chilean Government to King Edward that he act as arbitrator in the Alsop claim will be made through the Charge d'Affaires of the Chilean Legation at London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In reply to a query as to whether the King had consented to arbitrate the Alsop claim, Lord Knollys, his Secretary, sent a message to-day from Sandrigham, where the King is staying, saying:

"The matter has not been officially brought before the King."

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—The Jornal Do Commercio publishes a four-column statement of the Alsop claif, which was cabled by the State Department at Washington to the American Ambassador here, and several of the other papers print large excerpts, indicating the interest which the promise of arbitration has aroused.

All the papers express satisfaction that an amicable arrangement has been reached by the United States and Chile for a settlement of the question.

OPEN SALOONS IN DRY TOWN.

Revised Boundary Transfers Two from New York Town to Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 28.—The rerunning of the boundary line separating New York and Connecticut has disclosed the fact that a strip of land about a quarter of a mile in width and which has been claimed by Millerton, N. Y., for many years is actually a part of the town of Salisbury, Conn. Millerton is a license town and Salisbury has been dry almost since the civil war, or its citizens had supposed so.

However, the resurvey established the fact that Hicks's Hotel and the bar room owned by William Whalen, which stand near the State line, are in Salisbury, although for years Messrs. Hicks and Whalen have voted, paid taxes, and secured their liquor licenses in Millerton. No steps have been taken to close the barrooms yet. Frank Hotchkiss and Mr. Winteringham, a designer of steamboats, however, both of whom are wealthy Millerton residents, are said to have recently acquired lands near the State line, so in event either Hicks or Whalen wanted to move his saloon across the line into New York he could not. Hotchkiss and Winteringham are temperance advocates.

Millerton voted for license last month by less than 15 majority. It is asserted that there are enough "wet" electors residing on the strip who have hitherto voted in Millerton to make that town dry at the next election.

Normal College Lectures for December

The public lectures for December in the Wednesday morning series at Normal College were announced yesterday. Dr. David E. Smith, Professor of Mathematics at Teachers College, will speak on Mathematics next Wednesday, while on Dec. 8, Prof. Shotwell of Columbia will lecture on "The Study of History in France"; on Dec. 15 Prof. Burgess of the Normal College will discuss "Present Outlooks in Natural Science," and on Dec. 22, Edwin H. Sanborn, a lawyer and grandson of Daniel Webster, will describe "The Legal Status of Women."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:10—118 E. 104th St.; S. Marsoss	$30
1:55—2 Franklin St.; J. Marins	$10
2:20—Sedgwick and Burnside Avs.; Wandell estate	Trifling
11:45—295 South St.; Parke, Davis & Co.	Trifling
11:50—4 Reade St.; J. K. Larkin & Co.	$1
P. M.	
3:30—4 W. 40th St.; H. Tappe	$2,000
4:40—65 E. 110th St.; Lena Dimonstein	$300
5:05—1,957 2d Av.; Etelstein	$500
6:20—27½ St. Mark's Place; J. Cohn	Trifling
7:35—[illegible] W. 116th St.; Jacob Levy	$150
1:40—[illegible] Lexington Av.; Helen Bogart	$150
1:55—[illegible] Rutgers St.; Sarah Fetahlsky	Trifling
2:55—12 Rutgers St.; Louis Gordon	Trifling

GERTRUDE ATHERTON WON BY SUFFRAGISTS

But She Won't Work for Them Because Her Life Is Consecrated to Writing Fiction.

DAY OF SWEET WIVES OVER

And Even Dr. Parkhurst Can't Check the Cause—The Lid Off in San Francisco.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, after spending a year on the Pacific slope, to pass the Winter in New York working on the proof sheets of a new novel, and incidentally lending her moral support to the cause of womn suffrage.

"I shall never appear upon the platform," declared Mrs. Atherton yesterday at the Hotel Belmont, where she is staying, "but I shall lend such support as is within my province. For the next few weeks I shall be working on my proofs, which, of course, means seclusion, but after that I shall be glad to see my friends, many of whom are in the ranks of the suffrage movement."

Mrs. Atherton said that she had signed a petition which had been sent to her by Mrs. Clarence Mackay while in San Francisco, and that last week, during a brief sojourn in Chicago, she had attended Mrs. Pankhurst's lecture in that city.

"The question of equal suffrage is one that interests me deeply," continued Mrs. Atherton, "although I am not a club woman, never have been one, and never expect to be. Mind you, I shall not enter the campaign actively. My life is devoted to the one ideal, that of writing fiction. In this work I consecrate my whole life, as it were.

"I lived long enough in England to appreciate just what equal suffrage would mean to the women over there. They have greater grievances than the women of this country, although there are public questions here and evils which will never be solved nor remedied until the women can vote.

"I never heard a man lecture as logically as did Mrs. Pankhurst last week in Chicago. I don't mean to say that the men cannot lecture as well in America, but I do say that Mrs. Pankhurst's talk was far better than anything I ever heard from the lips of the great men of England. She possesses that gracefulness of mind which so many women of England have, and I was greatly impressed with her."

Mrs. Atherton said she had, of course, heard of what Dr. Parkhurst had to say recently about equal suffrage and the antagonism of sex.

"I believe with Mrs. Belmont," Mrs. Atherton went on to say, "that Dr. Parkhurst's remarks are not worth considering. He is away behind the times. Equal suffrage is a tremendous movement which no one, not even Dr. Parkhurst, can stop.

"The movement has been going on for fifty years, and to-day it has reached the climax. The women of to-day are just awakening and finding themselves. They are concentrating serious thought upon the subject and doing things, and they will push forward until the goal is reached. As Mrs. Pankhurst says, the militant methods in England are a means to an end, and after equal suffrage is granted the women will become their normal selves.

"As to sex antagonism, I believe that the man marries the woman in whom he is most interested. The day of sweet wives and housekeepers is over. The ideal wife of to-day is the woman who knows and takes part in what is going on about her. The women of England have long been alive to the great political questions of the day, more so than the women of this country. But the awakening is here, and it will sweep over the entire country. We don't hear much of equal suffrage in San Francisco, but I am sure that if it was granted in that city the last day of political corruption and 'graft' would come."

Mrs. Atherton paid a high tribute to Rudolph Spreckels and the group of men who are laboring with him to eradicate "graft" in San Francisco.

"The conditions there to-day in politics are disgraceful," she said. "There are strong factions working against these men, and their eternal vigilance is being met with rebuff on all sides. They have been practically ostracized.

"The streets of San Francisco are filled with drunken men. The lid is off. Now what I mean by the lid being off is that young girls and women are being openly disposed of in traffic. The saloon keepers are paying 'graft' money to be allowed to keep up this nefarious traffic, which goes on in the back rooms of their saloons. The street railways and the lighting facilities are in a deplorable condition.

"Such conditions as these would vanish if women had the power to vote. The good women are always in the majority, bad women in the minority. The wife would vote against the evils that threatened her home, her husband, her children.

"I have been criticised by many of my friends for my sympathy, and leaning toward the cause of equality for women at the polls. In fact some of my anti-Suffragist friends declared that they would not ask me to their homes if I supported the cause. But I have declared myself even at the price of not being asked to sip tea with my anti-Suffragist friends."

Concerning her new novel, Mrs. Atherton refused to discuss the plot, nor would she admit that it dealt with the Suffragist. The first edition, she said, would be issued in February.

GERMANS FEAR OUR WARES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung, a trade paper of Essen, which is commonly described as the organ of the manufacturers of that city and vicinity, is much disturbed over the American exposition which is to be held in Berlin next Summer. In its issue to-day the paper attacks the plan as likely to injure German trade by affording Americans an opportunity to show the excellence of their manufactures.

It appears to fear the effect of a contrast between German and American wares, and alludes to Prince Henry of Prussia as an agent for American trade because the Prince is a patron of the exposition and Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Fall in Egyptian Cotton Crop.

CARIO, Egypt, Nov. 28.—According to the best authorities, this year's cotton crop will amount to something under 6,000,000 cantars as compared with nearly 7,250,000 cantars in 1908. A cantar is equivalent to 95 pounds.

They are different

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES

of a "vintage"

DUCHESS CONSUELO AT HOME.

She Gives Entertainments for Charities in Which She Is Interested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Duchess of Marlborough gave two at homes last week at Sunderland House for the charities in which she is specially interested. There were several speeches, washed down with tea, and the visitors had every opportunity of contributing toward the deserving societies which the Duchess wished to help.

At the entrance of the ballroom were stationed men with silver plates extended for donations. A whole row of the waifs and strays for whose benefit one affair took place lined up the staircase, each with a plate in hand, and both at the head and foot of the staircase, as well as hovering near the entrance, were a number of footmen in smart Churchill liveries with crimson plush breeches, powdered hair, silk fleshings, and black coats outlined with braid, and all with the plate. Furthermore, every visitor received a packet with the donation forms inclosed.

The Duchess gave her receptions for charity and she certainly took every precaution to see that the charities really benefited. Some of the visitors complained that the appeal to their purses was too insistent, but when a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing thoroughly.

The Marchioness of Blandford was helping her daughter-in-law both afternoons. The Duchess, who looked positively girlish Tuesday in a skimpy dark blue satin gown, on Thursday wore a green velvet with dull gold embroideries and a pink sash tied tightly at the knees. She has now gone to Switzerland with her younger son, who is not strong.

WIRE PICTURES FROM LONDON

British Scientists Perfecting the Apparatus That Will Send Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON Nov. 27.—Telegraphing pictures from London to New York is the problem at present engaging the attention of scientists. In a lecture given before the Royal Society of Arts Thorne Baker said that Prof. Korn was likely to find a practical solution of sending photographs by the ordinary cable across the Atlantic, while he himself was endeavoring to perfect a wireless system for the same purpose, which had already given promising results in his laboratory.

A complete series of photographs was shown illustrating the progress that had been made since the first instruments of Prof. Korn were installed in November, 1907, at the offices of The Daily Mirror. The Korn telautograph and the Thorne Baker telectograph will enable photographs of all kinds to be telegraphed for publication with a fair measure of success. The improvement in the processes of transmission within this relatively brief period is striking.

WILLIAM WATSON RETICENT.

Poet Has Little to Say to Reporters at Liverpool.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—William Watson, the poet, whose "Woman with the Serpent's Tongue" has caused much discussion, has recovered from a slight indisposition from which he suffered at Liverpool before sailing yesterday on the Lusitania with Mrs. Watson.

A small army of reporters sought an interview in port at Liverpool, but Mr. Watson refused to make any statement to them beyond saying that he was going to visit the United States and Canada for a holiday and did not know when he would return.

KAISER TO OPEN REICHSTAG.

Several Matters Concerning America Will Come Up During Session.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Reichstag will reconvene Tuesday, the Emperor returning to Berlin to open the session personally. The speech from the throne will be delivered in the White Hall of the palace, and is expected to contain some interesting forecasts of the imperial policy. The session will be comparatively quiet, it is believed, although the embitterment between the various parties growing out of financial reform legislation is still intense.

The Socialists are the only party satisfied with the course of events since the finance bills were passed. The recent bye-elections for the Reichstag and the State and municipal elections show that the drift of political tendencies is strongly toward the Socialists. All the Bourgeois parties have shown marked weakness before their constituencies.

The deliberations in the Reichstag are expected to touch on American affairs. Various points of the American tariff are sure to be discussed in some form, even if no treaty or tariff agreement is presented for ratification. The American exhibition in Berlin will also certainly be thrashed out. In the wide range allowed in debates the Pan-German members are likely to criticise the recent declaration of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, of the aims of German policy, which amounted to renunciation of further Colonial ambitions.

American trade affairs will probably also be brought up in the discussion over the bill taxing potash exports below syndicate prices, unless the American holders of contracts with the independent mines in the meantime compromise with the potash syndicate.

GUBATAS HELD FOR TRIAL.

American Woman and Husband in Paris Must Face Swindling Charge.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Gubatas, who were arrested for fraud after they had obtained jewelry under the names of the Count and Countess Gubata, were held for trial in the Correctional Court upon a charge of swindling following an examination before a Magistrate to-day.

The so-called Countess Gubata was formerly Miss Sylvia Thompson of this city. She enjoys the income of a considerable estate, which was left her and her children by her first husband, a Mr. Van Beck, who was for seventeen years a directing agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the whole of Scandinavia, with headquarters in Copenhagen. Gubata himself, who professes to be a Count, was at one time a dishwasher at an uptown hotel in this city.

TO REFORM FRENCH COURTS.

Commission Votes to Abolish Judge's Right to Examine Accused Persons.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The extra Parliamentary Commission appointed by Minister of Justice Barthou to revise the procedure in the criminal courts of France to-day formally voted to recommend the suppression of the "interrogatoire" or the practice which has permitted Magistrates and Presidents of Assize courts to examine accused persons.

The recent trial of Mme. Steinheil for complicity in the murder of her husband and stepmother, though it resulted in the aquittal of the accused, furnished an object lesson in the evils of the "interrogatoire" which attracted world-wide comment, and contributed powerfully to the present action.

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HUGHES PRAISES GOV. JOHNSON'S LIFE

American Scandinavians Hold Crowded Memorial Service at Broadway Tabernacle.

PRESIDENT SENDS TRIBUTE

He Declares His Career Is Evidence of Equality of Opportunity in America—Other Speakers.

President Taft and Gov. Hughes joined yesterday afternoon in a remarkable tribute to the memory of the late Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota by the members of the American-Scandinavian Society in the Broadway Tabernacle, at Fifty-sixth Street. The President sent a letter in which he declared that the career of the Minnesota Governor was one of the best evidences of the equality of opportunity in this country. The Governor declared the revelation of Mr. Johnson's progress from lowliness to great eminence was a benediction upon the whole country.

The tabernacle could not hold more than half of those who desired to attend, and letters of regret were received from prominent men all over the United States expressing their regret at being unable to take part. J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn presided and read the President's letter. It was:

Tribute from the President.

The White House, Washington, November, 1909.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of Nov. 6, inviting me to attend a memorial meeting in honor of the memory of the late Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, to be held in New York City on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 4 P. M., under the auspices of the American Scandinavian Society. I am very sorry that it will be impossible, because of the press of public matters, for me to attend the meeting.

I knew Gov. Johnson, valued him highly as a friend, and regarded his promotion to the Governorship of a great State and to National prominence as a statesman and citizen as one of the best evidences of the equality of opportunity that we have in this country, and of the fact that high character, earnest endeavor, and great ability and intelligence will enable a man to raise himself from the humblest position in society to be a leader among us.

I happened to be in Minneapolis at the time of Gov. Johnson's last illness, and expressed my deep sympathy with his fellow-citizens at the great loss which they would suffer in his death. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Mr. J. Edward Swanstrom, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

After a short tribute by the Rev. Dr. Lynch, Vice President of the American Scandinavian Society, Gov. Hughes was introduced. "There is no living man," said Mr. Swanstrom, "whom Gov. Johnson more respected, esteemed, and admired than the distinguished gentleman who will be the next speaker."

"I cannot attempt," said the Governor, "an adequate appreciation of Gov. Johnson. But I am very glad to have the opportunity of expressing the sentiment in which the people of this State join the people of Minnesota. The revelation of Gov. Johnson's progress from obscurity to a place of public distinction is a benediction to the entire country. Once more we realize that our true resources of strength and greatness are not to be sought for in mine or field, but reside in man.

"When we take account of these resources we find once more that we are not to look exclusively to the home of exceptional opportunity, but must take all America within our view. Probably to-day in some lowly home, where some little lad is looking out on life apparently without a chance, is the future leader of the great people of this Nation.

Johnson's Home Against Him.

"We rejoice whenever we see a poor boy by his industry and perseverance attain success. But in the life of the man we honor to-day there was more than the deprivation of poverty. We have had many men who have started life in poor homes; but in the very restriction of their advantages we find the highest advantage, because of the inspiration of those homes. But when we find a boy in such a situation that there is everything to discourage him and to make him feel that he was without a chance, and find that still he may go forward to a position of rare eminence and great influence, then we realize that America is, indeed, the land of opportunity, where every boy, no matter what his condition, has his chance.

But it is not simply that we admire his career. We think to-day of the inspiration that it gives. Every poor mother to-day is helped, as she seeks to care for her boy, in the thought of what Gov. Johnson did.

We pass beyond that to the great public service he rendered, which effaces, indeed, in its importance all considerations of his origin. Gov. Johnson was a great public man. You, belonging to his race, naturally pride yourselves upon the achievements of one of your number.

But we are all one in this country, and we should think of Gov. Johnson not as a Scandinavian, save to appreciate our obligation to Scandinavia, but as an American, and let us show by our racial aptitudes how great a contribution we can make to the common country and the people with whom we have made our home.

He Sympathized with the Poor.

"We think of Gov. Johnson in his public career as a man peculiarly sympathetic with popular ideals; as a man close to the people. He was a very kindly man. There was no hardship that he did not understand. When you came in touch with him you realized that he was a man who had been through it all, and there was a tender sympathy in his glance. Oh, the losses that are sometimes sustained on the voyage of life! How many men have risen from obscurity, only to have their prosperity with hardness of heart and lack of appreciation of their obligations to their fellows!

"He was a man who took a statesmanlike view of his duty. He was sympathetic with popular demands, but at the same time critical and cautious. People learned to trust him more the better they knew him. His repeated victories in a State, the majority of whose voters were apparently of another political faith, showed what a strong hold he had, not simply upon the affectionate regard of the people, but upon the judgment of the people.

"I confess that I feel to-day a deep sense of personal loss. It was my good fortune last Summer to meet him. I saw in a short time why it was that Gov. Johnson had such a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. You could not be with that man a day without realizing he was a true man, one of Nature's noblemen.

"I realized when I left him that he was about to go through an experience which was certainly of a serious character, but without much thought, I think, on his part, or on mine—that the result would be as it has been.

"You are thinking, and all the people are thinking, of what a loss has been sustained by this country that many regard as irreparable; but let us not forget that the very fact of that appreciation of loss has emphasized the lessons of his career, and he will remain forever an inspiration to American youth, an aid to every honest public officer, and a security to American public life."

Other Speakers Pay Tribute.

The Rev. Dr. Mauritz Stolpe of the Swedish Gustavus Adolphus Church and ex-United States Senator Towne followed Gov. Hughes. Mr. Towne was an intimate friend of Gov. Johnson, and his tribute was to a large extent a personal one.

The Swedish singing society Lyran, under the leadership of Joseph Hagstrom, sang Swedish songs.

Mme. Olive Fremstad of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who was born in Sweden and who was a friend of Gov. Johnson, had offered to sing at the memorial service. At the last minute the management of the Opera House put "Lohengrin" on the programme for to-day, and her doctor gave her strict orders not to sing or to leave her house.

NEW CONCERTO PERFORMED.

Rachmaninoff Plays His Composition with New York Symphony Orchestra.

At the concert given by the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in The New Theatre, Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer-pianist, played his new pianoforte concerto (No. 3 in D minor) for the first time anywhere. It is seldom that a New York audience has an opportunity to hear the first playing of a work of this sort in the larger forms of musical composition, and yesterday's audience, which was very large, seemed to be extremely appreciative of this chance to hear a composition at first hand.

Mr. Rachmaninoff's new concerto is unusual in many respects. In the first place, the title, "Fantasia," would seem to suit it better than "concerto." The work is rambling in its texture and unstereotyped in its makeup. The first movement, the test of a pianist in the ordinary concerto, is neither long nor brilliant. The first theme is strongly Russian in character and bears a marked resemblance to the idea of this composer's c sharp minor prelude. A singing second theme follows as a matter of course, and the two are worked out and repeated in the ordinary form, with a startling pianissimo finale. A wailing Russian note pervades not only this movement, but the other two as well.

Mr. Rachmaninoff has labeled the second movement, which takes the place of the ordinary "andante," an "intermezzo." It is rambling in character, in several tonalities and several tempos, and leads finally into the finale, which is the longest and the most brilliant movement in the work.

Yesterday, when the composer had finished the finale, he received a well-deserved ovation from the audience, and it is likely that the concerto will be heard soon again, if for nothing else but this last movement, which is quite out of the ordinary in its effectiveness. It commences with a choppy, dashing theme in the minor mode, and the ordinary finale manner. Other ideas follow each other. In the middle there is introduced a long passage in slower tempo, with a very lovely melody. A cadenza and a repetition of the original ideas of the coda, which commences prestissimo and pianissimo and ends with a repetition of an earlier theme, played broadly by orchestra and piano.

The finale made a deep impression, and the concerto as a whole is interesting. Probably many other pianists could play the work better than the composer himself, and yet his reading of it was in many ways masterly. Mr. Damrosch's interpretation of the accompaniment could hardly have been improved.

The programme included Mozart's C major symphony, Lalo's "Arlequin," a pretty trifle played for the first time by this orchestra, and Chabrier's familiar "Marche Joyeuse."

The stage setting for the orchestra has been changed so that the stage is now entirely boxed in. As a result, much more sound came out into the auditorium. The new experiment with the acoustics seemed to be the most successful yet attempted. The programme will be repeated Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall.

DEPLORES THE PENAL SYSTEM

Punishment to Fit the Crime Un-Christian, Says Prof. Devine.

Prof. Edward T. Devine delivered himself of a general indictment of the principles of our existing penal system yesterday afternoon in the St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University, maintaining that it was unchristian and unsound socially. Said he:

"In so far as there is a difference between the spirit of the law and the spirit of the Gospel, our penal codes breathe uniformly the spirit of the law, and not that of the Gospel. A literal interpretation of the Old Testament and a reading of the spirit of the New Testament is their inspiration. The spirit of the New Testament is one of mercy.

"What we expect the police and courts to do is to discover and punish crimes. What we ought to ask them to do is to prevent the commission of crimes, to check firmly and definitely each individual career of crime at its outset, and isolate definitely and charitably those who are congenitally unfit to be at large in society, and those who, from deliberate and unalterable choice, are at war with the social order.

"Prevention, reformation, and permanent custodian care for incorrigibles are the keynote of a civilized system of penology. Vengeance and punishment and all manner of attempts to make the penalty fit the crime are earmarks of an obsolete system."

HURT BY FALL FROM HORSE.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 28.—Thomas E. Welderseim, son of Major William A. Welderseim of Philadelphia, was thrown from his horse here to-day and a slight concussion of the brain is feared. He was riding with Walter Clothier of Philadelphia.

Arrangements were made to bring Dr. Kerr, a surgeon, from Washington by special train, and an examination will be made after his arrival.

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Best Grade Saruks, 5.6x3.6, $65 value, now..... $38
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POLICE RETURN FIRE OF RIOTING ITALIANS

Twenty-Minute Pistol Battle Fought in the Darkness at Bath Beach.

ONE MAN SHOT IN THE EYE

Dying in Hospital—Shoot from Behind Trees Just Like Indians—Eleven Prisoners Taken.

The neighborhood of Sixty-sixth Street and Fourteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, was aroused at 10 o'clock last night by the reports of pistol shots, followed by the yells of fighting men. Policemen McQuillan and Maher of the Bath Beach Station started on a run for the place.

Outside of 1,417 Sixty-sixth Street, the home of Pietro Mardio, whose 3-year-old daughter was christened last night, the policemen found between fifteen and twenty of Mardio's guests fighting with knives and revolvers. Several of the men were on the ground, and the battle was at its height when the policemen arrived. At the sight of McQuillan and Maher, however, the Italians ceased quarreling among themselves and fired on the policemen. The policemen emptied their revolvers at the men and when the Italians failed to flee or to surrender McQuillan and Maher retreated and, seeking the nearest telephone, called the station house for the reserves.

Under Capt. Devanney the reserves were hurried to the street in the patrol wagon. Near Mardio's house the Italians stood in a group. The policemen started toward them and were met by a fusillade of shots. The street is poorly lighted at the point. It was impossible for the police to see just how many men they had to combat, although in the darkness the frequent flashes of flames from the barrels of revolvers showed them that the Italians were numerous.

"Get behind trees or a wall," shouted Devanney to his men, and they obeyed him. Each policeman chose his shelter, leaped behind it, and with revolver in hand risked a look now and then into the darkness ahead. The Italians had sought similar shelter, and for several minutes not a shot was heard. Then from the Italians came several shots in quick succession, and the police, leaping from their hiding places, ran forward to other trees or fences, firing as they ran.

It was like the Indian warfare of years ago, and it lasted for nearly twenty minutes, in which time every one living in that street kept behind locked doors. Finally Devannay and his men made a last charge which brought them right into the midst of the Italians. There were a dozen quick shots fired, and then the policemen unlimbered the night sticks.

At the end of a hot fight the policemen had taken eleven prisoners, among them Nicola Daco of 133 Melrose Street, Williamsburg. Daco had his left eye shot out, and a second bullet had struck him in the right cheek, passing through into his head, where it lodged. He was rushed to the Norwegian Hospital in an ambulance, and Dr. Hunter said that he would probably die.

Of the other ten Italians none appeared to be injured, but it is thought that several of those who escaped were wounded, their companions remaining behind to continue the fight while they made off. Lario Bombardi of Sixty-sixth Street and Thirteenth Avenue was arrested as the assailant of Daco. He was locked up.

What started the fight among the Italians could not be learned.

SIXTY HAD BLOOD TO SPARE.

They Were Willing to Share It with Mr. Jellenek for a Consideration.

Prof. Parker Syms, a visiting surgeon of Lebanon Hospital, will choose from three applicants to-day the man whose blood will be mingled with that of Isidoro Jellenek, a wealthy real estate operator of 646 St. Ann's Avenue, who is in Lebanon Hospital with pernicious anaemia.

Mr. Jellenek was removed to the hospital from his home five days ago. He was found to be in a serious condition, and it was decided that the only hope for Mr. Jellenek's recovery lay in the transfusion of a supply of healthy blood. The sick man's brother-in-law, Harry Friedman of 646 St. Ann's Avenue, advertised in two morning papers yesterday for a man willing to lose blood. Sixty men called upon him at his home before dark. His advertisement said:

"Wanted—Man for blood transfusion; must be healthy; no blood taint; good reward. Friedman, 646 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx."

The hospital staff selected from the applicants three men who called themselves Doran, Shapiro, and Ruby, as best fitted for the purpose. Doran was formerly in the navy, and is now near the head of the list of eligibles for the Police Department. The men were instructed to call at the hospital to-day.

Mr. Friedman wouldn't tell last night what the payment for the blood sacrifice will be. He promised that it would be generous.

According to the surgeons one of the candidates, Raby, wishes to undergo the ordeal because two years ago his life was saved by a similar operation performed by Dr. Andrew McCosh, recently killed in an automobile accident.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Obliging Janitor Trying to Open a Flat for a Woman Gets Into Wrong Place.

From 1 o'clock until 4 on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Agnes White, who lives in an apartment house at 2,228 Amsterdam Avenue, sat on the front stoop with her six-months-old baby wondering how she would get in her flat at the rear of the third floor. She had left her keys in the place, and the janitor refused to climb up the fire escape and open a kitchen window. Mrs. White thereupon went to a locksmith near by and asked him to enter her apartment with a skeleton key. He agreed, but the janitor turned him away.

William Busing, janitor of the apartment next door, 2,230, then offered to get into the flat, and he and Mrs. White and the locksmith went into the rear yard. As Busing started up the fire escape Mrs. White went to the street. At the third floor landing Busing climbed in a window, when he saw two badly frightened women in an adjoining room. As he spoke to them they began to scream. Busing realized at once that he had got into the wrong flat, and in his embarrassment stepped behind a china closet. In a few minutes he was taken out by a policeman.

Mrs. White went to the West 152d Street Station to have Busing released, but her two women neighbors insisted that he must be a dangerous man and that he be held. They said they were Mrs. Anna Reusch and her niece, Helen Fele.

In the Harlem Court yesterday Mrs. Reusch related how Busing had entered her place, and he was too frightened to make a coherent defense. But Mrs. White explained the situation, and was corroborated by the locksmith, Arthur J. Acker. Mrs. Reusch still insisted that Busing had entered her place unlawfully and must be held. But Magistrate Herbert said:

"You are honorably discharged, Mr. Busing. That was an unfortunate mistake."

For those who want Rooms and Board see Page 17.

BOWERY CHEERS MRS. STOKES

As She Calls the Unemployed "Friends and Comrades."

There was standing room only at the regular Sunday meeting of unemployed at 41 Bowery yesterday. The reason assigned for this was that J. G. Phelps Stokes and his wife, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, were to speak. Mrs. Stokes, who addressed the audience as "friends and comrades," spoke on "The New Rebellion." This rebellion, she said, was the struggle against the capitalistic system, and for the establishment of the co-operative Commonwealth.

"There are many people in this country," said Mrs. Stokes, "who think themselves free, but they are making the mistake of their lives. Compared with Spain and some other monarchical countries, there is some freedom here, but not real freedom. There can be no real freedom so long as people can only have the means of living and occupying the ground at the will of other people. A man should not be paid a certain sum as wages, but should get his share of what his labor produces."

Every hobo in the hall—and there were many of them—applauded when she said that the people who had to tramp the country for work had as much spirit and aggressiveness as any other class of men. She said a good word for the policemen, too. They were workers, she said, and when they used the club it was capitalism that put it in their hands and made them use it. But if the police knew what the new rebellion was going to do for them they would become a part of the movement.

Throughout her speech Mrs. Stokes was loudly cheered.

Mrs. Stokes spent an hour yesterday afternoon, in Clinton Hall, in Clinton Street, talking with the striking shirt waist makers.

"My object in going to Clinton Street," she said, "was to advise the strikers to work in concert and do nothing that could be construed as a breach of the law. I learned that the girls were driven to strike by miserable wages and conditions of work. From this time on I shall take an active part in aiding the strikers."

It was announced by the strikers that fourteen more manufacturers had granted the demands, and will sign agreements with the union to-day.

GIRLS' TRAVEL CLUB HERE.

Young Women from Ohio Will Go to Bermuda After Seeing New York.

Twenty-six young women, members of a Cleveland travel club, are at the Savoy Hotel, and will spend their time sightseeing in this city until Wednesday, when the party sails for Bermuda. Most of the young women spent yesterday resting after a trip which took in Cincinnati, Old Point Comfort, Washington, and Philadelphia.

While in Washington the party was received informally by President Taft at the Executive Offices. Yesterday they all expressed themselves as delighted at having met the President. The trip is in charge of D. J. Collver of Cleveland. Mrs. F. W. Johnson is chaperone.

Several minor mishaps have attended the party since its arrival here late Saturday afternoon. First of all, the party became separated at the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, some of the young women taking the tunnel, others a ferryboat.

BRAVES FIRE TO SAVE MOTHER AND BROTHER

Nine-Year-Old Charles Fox, with Clothes Ablaze, Rushes Back to Waken Them.

GET OUT BY FIRE ESCAPE

Other Tenants Aroused, Too—Lad Had Gone Out Because the Family Wouldn't Play with Him.

"Oh, go out into the street and play. Lawrence is tired and so am I, and we both want to take a nap before supper," said Mrs. Elizabeth Fox of 1,957 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon to her youngest son, 9-year-old Charles. The youngster had bothered his mother and Lawrence, an elder brother, for nearly an hour with pleadings to be amused.

Charles went down stairs, but there wasn't any one to play with, and presently he sat down on the curbstone opposite his house, with his elbows on his knees and his face resting between his hands. He knew his mother and brother would be taking their promised nap. His father was taking a walk, and so there was nothing to do but sit still until supper time.

It was within a very few minutes of the time that Charles had promised himself he would go upstairs again when the youngster, gazing across the street, saw a wisp of flame in the rear of E. Edelstein's butcher shop, on the ground floor of the tenement in which his family occupies a flat on the second floor. There was a fire in the tenement recently, and every occupant of it has been nervous with dread of a recurrence.

Charles remembered the excitement at the last fire, and then, of a sudden, he remembered his mother and brother asleep upstairs. The youngster jumped up and ran across the street. He rushed in the front door and made for the stairway. Beside it is a door leading from the butcher shop, and, as Charles reached the foot of the stairs, there was a noise like an explosion and a burst of flame broke through the door, enveloping the small boy. Charles's face and hands were scorched until the skin stung. His clothing was set afire in half a dozen places by the fierce blast, but he dashed through the flashes of flame and darted up the stairs, crying out in his shrill treble:

"Fire! Fire!"

On the second floor Charles rushed into his own home, crying out to his mother and brother that the house was on fire. Mrs. Fox and Lawrence sprang up from the beds on which they had been napping to see Charles slapping swiftly at his clothing, where small fires were starting. Mrs. Fox stopped only long enough to put out the fire in her boy's clothes, and then, leading Lawrence and Charles, who, now that his mother was awake, was quick to surrender the leadership, she ran into the hall and tried to get downstairs.

From the butcher's shop door into the hall long tongues of fire were darting, and Mrs. Fox saw at once that she could not pass the foot of the stairs. With her children she ran back into her flat, and through to the rear, where all three descended the fire escape to the backyard. Other tenants in the house were aroused by Charles's cries, and they, too, came down the fire escapes.

Meantime a fire alarm had been turned in by some one in the street, and the firemen soon put the blaze out. It is not known how the fire started.

GOVERNESS FREED IN COURT.

Department Store's Larceny Charge Against Miss Taylor Dropped.

Constance Taylor, the nineteen-year-old governess who was arrested yesterday by the detective of a Fifth Avenue dry goods house on a charge of larceny, after he had located her in Summit, N. J., where she was in the employ of Mrs. C. E. Wells of 145 Summit Avenue, and who described herself as a niece of Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James R. Keene, was discharged by Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market yesterday. The store withdrew its complaint against the girl.

Miss Taylor appeared in court with her eyes reddened by crying. She said that she did not mean to steal, but that her father was in a sanitarium and her mother in a small town without means of support, and she was almost frantic because her $30 a month was not enough to care for her mother and herself.

On Friday the wife of Dr. Edgar S. Thompson of 19 East Forty-fourth Street, who has a charge account at the Fifth Avenue dry goods house, went to the store and asked for a statement of her account. When it was given to her she noticed that there were entries of purchases made on the 24th of this month, when she knew no purchases had been made. She was told that a young woman appeared at the store on that date and after describing herself as Mrs. Thompson's daughter, purchased and had charged to Mrs. Thompson's account a handbag, some shirtwaists, and a few minor articles, all to the value of $28.83, and took the goods with her.

The store detective traced Miss Taylor to the Young Women's Christian Association, where she had stayed over night on the day the purchases were made, and from there found that she was living in Summit, N. J. Then the store detective went to Summit, and the girl confessed, he says, to the theft, and agreed to accompany him back to the store, where she was arrested late Saturday afternoon.

Miss Taylor denied yesterday that she was a niece of Talbot J. Taylor, and said she was too excited over her arrest on Saturday to know why she had said that she was.

TO TRY MRS. WILHELM.

Case Against Woman Charged with Killing Husband Begins To-morrow.

Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm will be put on trial in Newark to-morrow for the murder of her husband, Frank Wilhelm, in their home at 448 High Street, on Feb. 1. After Mrs. Wilhelm's trial, Nicholas S. Sica, a real estate dealer, who was indicted, with Mrs. Wilhelm, will be tried.

Frank Wilhelm, who was a building contractor and because of his property holdings supposed to be wealthy, was found shot to death in a little room in the basement of his home. The discovery was made by his wife on her return from a day spent with friends. The police arrested Sica when it was found that the dead man had meditated divorce and that Sica had been named in connection with the case.

It was learned that Sica had been in the Wilhelm house with Wilhelm on the afternoon of the murder and that, as far as could be found, he was the last man to have seen Wilhelm alive.

A few days after the murder it was said Mrs. Wilhelm had been taken from her lodgings at 1 o'clock in the morning, and taken to her deserted home. There, it was said, she had been told to go down the basement stairs and at the bottom, at the door of the little room she had stumbled over her husband's body, put there after being brought from the morgue, for the purpose of bringing a confession from her. Newark police methods were denounced editorially throughout the country, even European papers commenting upon the brutality of the alleged action. Michael Corbitt, Chief of the Newark police, later proved the story was untrue.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

Fine French Furniture at Radical Price Reductions

OUR superb stock of French Furniture is offered without reserve at discounts representing 33⅓ to 50%. The space at present occupied by this Furniture is needed for other purposes.

The collection is one of exceptional merit. Each piece was selected abroad by our expert for its individual excellence, and all were imported direct by us. Beauty, quality and purity of style are observable in every model.

There are Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. suites of Drawing Room Furniture with frames in Gold and Walnut, upholstered with hand-made Aubusson Tapestries and Silk Brocades; Bedroom suites of Walnut and Enamel; Cabinets; Chairs; Desks; Mirrors, and other pieces.

Many of the above would make beautiful and acceptable Christmas gifts.

This sale will continue for a limited period. Early selections are therefore advisable.

EXAMPLES OF THE VALUES OFFERED:

One suite of Louis XV. Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of Sofa and four Arm Chairs, gold frames, covered with hand-made Aubusson Tapestry. Original Price $1,500. Reduced to	$1,050
One suite of Louis XVI. Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of Sofa and four Arm Chairs, enameled frames, covered with hand-made Aubusson Tapestry. Original Price $850. Reduced to	$625
One Louis XVI. Arm Chair, covered with hand-made Aubusson Tapestry. Original Price $450. Reduced to	$250
One Louis XVI. Table, wood with bronze mounts, leather top. Original Price $500. Reduced to	$360

Subject to previous Sale

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391 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

A rare collection of Russian Sable and Silver Fox Skins.

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75c to $4.00 a bottle. Comparison invited.

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For those who want high-class Help see Page 17.

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(2.) Because we secure fur pelts in large quantities and at opportune times. *This means that no one can underbuy us.*

(3.) Because we fashion the raw materials into coats, neckwear and muffs in our own factory, and thus are able to save for our customers the ordinary retailers' profit. *This means that no one can undersell us.*

Hudson Seal	FINE coats, fifty inches long, "Chapal" dyed, copies of imported or our own models—some plain and others trimmed with Alaska sable.. $175, $200, $275
Caracul Coats	LEIPZIG dyed, fifty inches long, in all the newest models—both original and imported $169, $250, $425
Pony Coats	"CHAPAL" dyed, fifty inches long, in a great variety of styles representing thirty different models $39, $75, $200
Alaska Seal	HANDSOME coats, Rice's London dyed, fifty inches long, XXXX quality..... $500, $800, $1,000 Seal skins which were imported by us before the increase in tariff are still offered at their original prices.
Broadtail Coats	LEIPZIG dyed, full length ..... $750 and $1,000
Eastern Mink Coats	VERY dark, of choice quality..... $3,000
Silver Tipped Fox	CHOICE neckpieces of this most popular fur for this season..... $32.50 Muff to match..... $32.50
Fisher	NECKPIECES..... $40.00 The popular fur in Paris. Muff to match..... $75.00
Eastern Mink	EXTRA dark neckpiece..... $50.00 Muff to match..... $50.00
White Fox	NECKPIECE..... $39.00 Muff to match..... $37.50
Silver Fox and Russian Sables	A SHIPMENT of choice Silver Fox skins and Russian Sables has just been received. Silver Fox from $800 to $2,500 per skin, made up. Russian Sable, $100 to $500 per skin, made up.

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A unique set of 8 Jasper Plaques, "The Dancing Nymphs." A superb Basalites Incense Burner, the Celebrated Large Medallion of Peter the Great, and a reproduction of The Portland Vase.

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URGE QUICK ACTION ON OCEAN PARK SITE

R. Fulton Cutting and Other Philanthropists Ask Board of Estimate to Buy Now.

TO POSTPONE MEANS DELAY

For Then Mayor Gaynor and His New Estimate Board May Wish to Investigate Afresh—Site Is at Rockaway.

R. Fulton Cutting, who is President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and other citizens will present to-day to the Board of Estimate a petition asking it to take up at once the question of the purchase of a seaside park, part of which should be devoted to hospitals, on the spit of land extending beyond Rockaway Beach. This was under consideration by the Board in 1907, and the first steps were taken toward its accomplishment. The financial panic of that Fall put a stop to all such costly enterprises.

The petitioners are now urging the present Board of Estimate to regard this matter as in the nature of "unfinished business," and therefore to take action immediately. Mayor-elect Gaynor will soon be in office with an entirely new Board of Estimate. The petitioners say: "Your successors would hardly feel justified in acting without independent investigation into the same matters so carefully examined by you, thus occasioning a delay that would tend to raise the cost of acquisition—perhaps to a prohibitive amount; and that such delay would certainly work serious detriment to public health by withholding from our poorer citizens health facilities that are so much needed."

The project is to acquire an area of a little over 365 acres, with an ocean frontage of about a mile and a half, stretching right across the spit of land. It is known as the Hatch property, and is under the control of the Realty Associates and Remsen Johnson. The Federal authorities are also said to claim some interest. It could probably be acquired by the city for $1,500,000.

In March, 1906, the late Edward P. Hatch stated that he would sell it to the city for $1,000,000 cash. Last January it was valued by two land appraisers of standing, on behalf of certain charitable societies, at $850,000 and at $1,050,000. Since then these societies have ascertained that the actual price the present owners would ask from the city would be $500,000 in cash and $1,000,000 on mortgage.

For a Seaside Park for the Poor.

The uses to which the park would be put are in the first place as affording to tenement house dwellers a seaside park, where they could enjoy the ocean breezes in Summer under less crowded conditions than is possible at present. Moreover, free bathing houses would be provided for them. The agitation for such a park and beach began several years ago, and it was pointed out that Boston has two such bathing places, where the municipality has purchased strips of beach for the free enjoyment of the people.

Every Summer the charitable societies take for a few days from the crowded districts of the city to the seaside from 150,000 to 200,000 women and children. Applications have poured in on them in far greater numbers than it was possible for them to accommodate, and it was feared that with the steadily falling of possible bathing beaches into private hands their exploitation for gain will soon make it impossible to increase this work except at prohibitive cost. These ocean excursions are made not only to bring a little brightness into the hard lives of the tenement house dwellers, but also to build up the health of tired women and sickly children, whose hopes of restoration to vigor depend almost entirely on some such chance to breathe the fresh air for a time.

In addition, such an ocean park has been sought as the means of providing seaside hospitals, especially for tuberculosis. As soon as the city purchases the park a fund of $250,000 will be handed over to it by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for the building of a hospital for the care of tuberculosis children. This was collected three years ago, when the establishment of the park seemed certain, and has since been in the bank waiting for the acquisition of a site.

Tuberculosis Hospital Here.

This hospital will, it is hoped, care for 400 sufferers from surgical tuberculosis. This disease usually attacks the glands, spine or hips and in children is capable, in a large proportion of cases, of alleviation or cure. Till a few years ago it was treated in this country only in the general hospitals, and there little was done for the patients beyond fitting them with braces. Of late years another method of treatment has been thoroughly tried out with excellent results.

In 1904 the attention of physicians was drawn to the methods pursued in Europe, especially in France. There the importance of fresh air is realized and the patients are kept as much as possible out of doors and so far as possible at the seaside. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor decided to try the experiment of this regimen in this country, and with the assistance and advice of many of the leading physicians of the city, began the care of tubercular children in tents on the beach of the Sea Breeze Home at West Coney Island.

As the work developed, one of the wings of the Fresh Air Home was pressed into service and a hospital was improvised. In spite of the difficulties under which the work has been carried on, the results have been encouraging. Of the 102 patients who left the hospital from its opening to July 31, 1908, 49 were discharged as cured, 26 as improved, and 23 as unimproved. The other four died.

The children, of course, have received treatment with braces and surgical jackets, but as much reliance has been placed on fresh air as on these. So far as possible, the little patients have been exposed day and night, Summer and Winter, to fresh air.

Some of them have slept on verandas and the windows of the wards have been kept always open. The class rooms, in the same way, on the coldest days in Winter have been swept by pure, clean air and the children who can move about have been encouraged, even in the depth of Winter, to play out doors in the snow. In Summer, of course, the sea bathing has been one of the features of the institution.

Pioneers Would Pass the Work On.

But the Sea Breeze Home can accommodate only forty-eight cases, and it is not the business of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to carry on a hospital. As in the establishment of public bathing houses in the city, it has acted as the pioneer, and now that it has shown what can be done, it wishes to pass the work on to some other agency and to devote the Sea Breeze Home to its original purpose, fresh air work among the poor.

The offer of the $250,000 for the hospital was originally made to the Board of Estimate at a largely attended hearing on March 15, 1907. It was accepted, and during the Summer negotiations for the purchase of the Rockaway estate were in progress. On Oct. 15 the Corporation Counsel informed the Board of Estimate that condemnation proceedings would be necessary. Immediately afterward the panic occurred and the board postponed further steps in the matter.

Last Summer the question of the debt limit became acute, and Controller Metz's stand on the Fourth Avenue subway put off all hope of the purchase of the park further than ever. Not till the recent ruling of the Court of Appeals on the borrowing capacity of the city was it possible to revive the project for an ocean park and hospital site.

These Support the Plan.

The park and hospital plan has the support among others of Dr. John W. Brannan, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Health Commissioner Darlington, and Commissioner of Charities Hebberd. The petition to the Board of Estimate is signed by Bishop Greer, Charles Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society; the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Phipps, Thomas M. Mulry, Charles B. Stover of the Outdoor Recreation League, Fellowes Morgan, President of the Young Men's Christian Association; W. V. S. Thorne, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital; Gaylord S. White, President of the Association of Neighborhood Workers; Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society; Howard Bradstreet, Secretary of the Parks and Playgrounds Association; John Greenough, W. R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Eugene Delano, Vice President of the City Mission and Tract Society; Howard Townsend of the New York Hospital, and Supt. W. H. Maxwell.

STICKNEY SUIT SURPRISE.

So Friends of ex-Actress Say of Action for Divorce from H. D. Stickney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28.—Friends here of Mrs. Harold Dean Stickney, formerly Miss Mabel Slocum of this city, were surprised yesterday when it became known that she had begun action against her husband for a divorce through her Fall River attorneys.

Mrs. Stickney, who has been here for some time and would say but little of the case, alleges cruel and abusive treatment on March 20 of the present year, and on other dates since that time, and petitions that the court award her suitable alimony.

It was in New York Oct. 22, 1904, that after a very brief courtship Harold D. Stickney, then a student at Harvard, married the then Miss Slocum, who had been an actress. There was talk of family objections on the part of the relatives of the young man, but his mother had an interview with the bride, and, won by her beauty, and charming manner, let it be known that she approved of the marriage. Afterward the ex-actress won no little reputation as a beauty in society, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Stickney came to Taunton and took up their residence in the Theodore Dean mansion, where they entertained lavishly.

Harold D. Stickney's father was the late Charles Stickney of this city. His mother was before her marriage Miss Florence Dean. The Stickney fortune has been understood to stand in seven figures at least.

It is thought that the hearing of the divorce suit may take place at the February term in Taunton, but no date has yet been assigned.

DR. ABBOTT TO YALE MEN.

Tells 1,500 of Them Socialism as a Programme Is Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, preached to-night to 1,500 Yale men on "Socialism." The attendance at evening service is not compulsory, but nearly the whole academic student body was present. A few nights ago, when J. G. Phelps Stokes tried to form a branch of the Intercollegiate Socialistic Society here there were only twenty-five persons present, and no branch was formed.

Dr. Abbott said that in so far as Socialism was a protest against present industrial conditions he was in favor of it, but in so far as it was a programme of action he was strenuously opposed to it.

"Socialism is not even an ideal," he said. "With Government ownership of everything the Socialists themselves differ as to how the profits would be divided. Some say according to brain, some according to brawn, some according to work, and some according to need. If I earn a coat it is mine. If the Government comes along and takes it away and gives it to some one else it is Socialism and robbery. The Steel Trust has the right idea in giving its employes shares in the property. Thus ultimately the workers will come to own their tools. If the Government becomes the employer the industrial boss and the political boss will become merged. I would rather work for Boss Carnegie than for Boss Croker.

"Young men going out into life should look for the distribution of wealth. At present wealth is better distributed in the United States than ever before. Word for this and for the conservation of resources for 80,000,000 people rather than for the giving away of privileges to a few."

LUDLOW STRIKERS QUIET.

Evicted Poles Stand Guard Over Household Goods—More Must Move.

LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 28.—Still peaceful despite their brooding of twenty-four hours over the events of yesterday, the evicted Polish strikers of the Ludlow Associates Mills to-day stood guard, with their families, over their unsheltered household goods or accepted the hospitality of friends.

Many of these friends, warned by fresh notices, have only a scant three days in which to vacate their homes or be evicted.

TO STOP RUNAWAY WEDDINGS.

Rhode Island After Thursday Will Have Licenses Good Only After 5 Days

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—By the operation of an act of delay passed at the last General Assembly, Providence and the rest of Rhode Island will after next Thursday cease to afford to young couples from other States the opportunity for speedy and quiet marriages. In substance the new act provides that marriage licenses cannot legally become effective until five days after they have been obtained.

As a result, it is believed that the marriage records of this city alone will be reduced 500 next year. During the last fiscal year 681 couples from places in States other than Rhode Island were married in Providence. Of this number 529 were from Massachusetts. In addition, there were performed in this city 106 marriages in which one of the parties was from Massachusetts. At Woonsocket there were 40 marriages of couples from outside the State, and in other places in Rhode Island there were probably 100 more such marriages.

FIND AN EMPTY LAUNCH.

Two Suits of Oilskins and Other Clothing on the Fishing Craft.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.—The United States buoy tender Wistaria, Capt. Wichart, which arrived to-day, reports that yesterday at 2 P. M., on Frying Pan shoals, she picked up a fishing launch 22 feet long, 6 feet beam, with power equipment, and containing a valise with underclothing, two suits of oilskins and a chart showing the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Lookout.

The only evidence of ownership is a coat from the uniform of a street car conductor, and a shirt bearing the initials "A. B. L." It is believed that the occupants of the boat were lost.

Hope for Mrs. Robert C. Ogden.

It was announced at the home of Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, 125 East Fifty-sixth Street, last night that she has passed the crisis in the dangerous attack of pneumonia from which she has been suffering, and may now recover.

For those seeking Business Opportunities see Page 11.

VICHY CELESTINS
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

LANDLORDS' GREED COSTS CITY MILLIONS

Niggardly Employes Also Overcrowd Hospitals, Congestion Committee Reports.

TAX RATE NEEDLESSLY HIGH

Unhealthy Living Conditions Force an Expenditure for Hospitals Equal to 4 Per Cent. of City's Annual Outlay.

The Committee on Congestion of Population, has issued a bulletin, in which figures are quoted to prove that the greed of those who make a profit from the crowded condition of some of the tenement houses and of those manufacturers, who do not pay their employes a sum sufficient for healthful living conditions, costs the taxpayers of the city four per cent of the annual expenditure of the city. These figures are arrived at by estimating the cost to the city each year of the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and contributors to private charitable institutions.

Yet is is argued not enough is being spent at present in the fight against preventible diseases. Commissioner Hebberd has asked for the issue of corporate stock for $6,830,500 above his appropriation for last year for buildings needed by the Department of Public Charities. To make a determined effort to stamp out tuberculosis a sum of $5,000,000, is is said, is needed at once.

If all the public and private hospitals in the city are considered, there are 160 such institutions, in which 200,000 are treated every year. In 1905 it was estimated that there were 135,000 persons constantly ill in New York. Private charity cannot possibly look after these and so the city has to assume part of the burden.

In 1908, the city expended on the cost and maintenance of its own hospitals, the Departments of Charities and Health, and in grants to private institutions, $28,349,572. A fair apportionment of the cost of site, construction and equipment to be charged to any one year, is reckoned at 8 per cent of the total capital expenditure, and this in 1908 amounted to $1,875,222. So that the total cost of looking after the sick who were a public charge in that year was $11,141,592.

The committee estimates that of this total $5,350,811 was spent in the care of diseases, which would have been practically negligible if it had not been for unsanitary living conditions resulting from the congestion of population. This is in addition to the $37,000,000 to $41,000,000 a year which is annually lost through the decrease in earning power of those who have fallen victims to these preventible diseases.

In support of these contentions, the committee quotes this statement of Charities Commissioner Hebbard:

"Congestion of population is contributing very largely to the $10,000,000 a year which New York spends on her departments for the prevention and the cure of disease."

still more serious aspect put on the situation is the calculation made by the committee that the city's expenditure under this head increases far more rapidly than the population and its other expenses. The total expenditures for this purpose increased from 1906 to 1908 nearly double the increase in the budget. From 1906 to 1907 the rise was five and a half times as great as the increase in population, and from 1907 to 1908 about six times as great. The comparative figures for the years 1905-8 are:

Year.	Pop.	Inc. P. C.	Budget.	Inc. P.C.
1905	4,014,304		110,525,259	
1906	4,152,860	3.44	119,144,370	7.82
1907	4,286,435	3.01	130,421,503	9.47
1908	4,422,685	3.10	143,572,266	10.08

Year.	Appro.	Inc. P. C
1905	$3,401,662	
1906	3,933,077	15.58
1907	4,824,344	18.42
1908	5,350,811	9.84

This rapid increase is not yet at an end, Commissioner Hebbard has said. "We are preparing to care for about 1,000 more patients and inmates a year during 1910," he declared, "than we are caring for at present. The pressure is constantly in excess of the accommodation."

The care of these 1,000 additional patients and inmates, the committee says, means practically an increase of 12 to 14 per cent. annually in the public hospital and almshouse population of the city, and takes no account of the larger sums to be spent in the near future by private charities.

The committee points out that though New York is reckoned a healthy city, its death rate is over 3 points higher than that of London, and it can only be reduced, if present conditions with regard to congestion are allowed to continue, by the expenditude of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 more than at present. It asks how the city can continue to compete with other large centres if it is so handicapped by an enormous expenditure on the sick and infirm, especially as the increase in such appropriations is four times more rapid than the increase in the population.

Caught Smuggling in Chinamen.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Six Chinese, hidden in a canl boat loaded with pulp wood, were found to-night at Rouses Point, N. Y., by immigration and customs inspectors. All were arrested, together with the captain of the boat, Otto Petersen, who is charged with smuggling Chinese into this country.

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with ideas in Merchandise, System Organization and Promotion, pertaining to Mail Order end of Department Store.

Full, unhampered charge will be given the man with adequate experience, and his connection will be with the strongest house in this country.

Application will be treated confidentially. State fully your training and connections for past six years.

Box W F 30, New York Times.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
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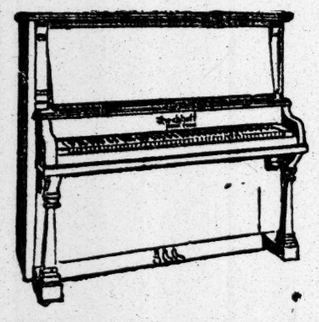
You Make No Mistake When You Select
The Kirchhoff Piano
at $225



Whether you want one for your own home or to present to some one for Christmas, it's an equally sensible selection.

It possesses that sweet, inspiring tone that is so much admired by the finished musician—and that thorough and conscientious construction so essential to the long life and satisfactory service of any piano.

Sold on terms of
$5 Down
and payments to suit your convenience.

There is no extra charge for delivery and no interest on deferred payments.

And a stool and cover go with each instrument.

Whatever You Mean to Pay for a Piano, See the Following Before You Decide on Any Other Make

We have spent many years in selecting our makes and we present them, after careful test and comparison, as the best their prices can buy.

Easy Terms If You Desire

The Caldwell (best piano ever sold under $200) $185
The Howard up to $300
The Ludwig at $325 to $400
The Boardman & Gray at $400 to $500
The McPhail at $350 to $575
The Caldwell Player-Piano, $395 | The Kirchhoff Player-Piano, $550
The Simplex (Player) Piano - - - $600 to $750

Pianos Selected Now Will Be Held for Delivery Up to Christmas Eve.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor, Center.)

Ask for "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

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FIFTH AVENUE 35TH STREET

Brown Oriental Rugs

Golden Brown
Tan Brown
Copper Brown

A remarkable collection of these mellow, rich color effects in fine Mahals, Sarouks and Kermans. These Rugs are rare and the supply limited.

Prices from $150 to $550
Sizes from 7x9 to 12x18.

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Second Floor. Established 1852.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks."

The latest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets, for Evening and Street wear.

On Monday and Tuesday, November the 29th and 30th.

Sale of Twenty-five Thousand yards wide width Satin de Soie. Complete assortment of this season's Evening and Cloth colors, also White, Cream and Black. 75c per yard
former price 1.00

Purchases made will, upon request, be suitably packed in boxes for presentation.

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

Commencing Monday, November the 29th.

Sale of Black and Colored Dress Fabrics, in dress lengths, at greatly reduced prices. Upon request, purchases will be suitably packed in boxes for Holiday presentation. 4.50 to 10.50 per pattern

Imported Black Broadcloth, spot proof. Weight suitable for coat suits. 52 inches wide. 1.85 per yard
value 2.50

23rd Street 34th Street

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday, November the 29th and 30th.

RUG DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Oriental Rugs.

Extra quality, Persian Mahal Rugs. Average size 9 x 12 ft. 150.00
usual price 225.00

Domestic Rugs

9 x 12 ft., extra quality, Body Brussels Rugs, Oriental designs. 20.00
former price 30.00

Sanford's 10-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpet. 50c per yard
former price 1.00

Ingrain Filling, assorted plain colors. One yard wide. 50c per yard
former price 70c

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Satin Damask Table Cloths.

2 x 2 yards 1.75
value 2.25
2 x 2½ yards 2.50
value 3.00
2¼ x 2¼ yards 3.25
value 3.75
2½ x 2½ yards 3.50
value 4.00

Breakfast and Dinner Napkins to match. 2.00 and 2.75 per doz.
usual prices 2.50 and 3.50

Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Scarfs.

Size 18 x 45 inches 3.00
" 18 x 54 " 3.50

Hemmed Muslin Sheets ..... 78c, 87c, 95c and 1.00 each
Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases .. 23c each

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

HENRY VAN DYKE'S
New Book of Verse
THE WHITE BEES
1.25 net, postpaid 1.35

THE CONTENTS:
The White Bees—New Year's Eve—Songs for America—In Praise of Poets—Lyrics: Dramatic and Personal.

This new volume of Dr. van Dyke's verse includes his recent verse, but also contains a number of poems which have never before been printed in any form.

"Dr. van Dyke has long been known for his poetic achievement and his latest volume of verse is marked by the same sympathetic inspiration that has made his earlier work notable."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The verse of Henry van Dyke took on a new value when he wrote 'An American in Europe.' It is a real folk song and should live."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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Morphinism, Neurasthenia.
Good Accommodations for the Care of Private Patients. All Convenience and Special Nursing.
Inquiries Treated Confidentially.
Cut this out and send for free Literature and full information.
(7)

Second American edition *Seventh English edition*
SPARROWS
The Story of an Unprotected Girl
by HORACE W. C. NEWTE
The Preface to this Powerful English Novel Reads:

NOWADAYS, all nice people fall asleep of nights, trusting more or less implicitly to Providence (and the policeman) to protect them from harm. The while they rest in security, outside, in the night, a pitiless struggle is waged between various species of animals and insects, which prey upon one another with ruthless ferocity in order to exist. The contrast between those who rest in safety and the beings who fight for life in the darkness is much the same as that furnished by the lives of protected and unprotected women.

The following story is an attempt to describe, with some approximation to truth, the life of one of these latter.

Mitchell Kennerley Publisher

The Coward Shoe

For Tired, Aching Feet

¶ In these days of extreme shapes in footwear, many men will welcome the ease and restfulness found in the COWARD ORTHOPEDIC SHOE. It shapes itself to the natural foot, fits snugly where support is needed, yet allows free movement of the toes and joints.

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JAMES S. COWARD
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Go where you will, or pay what you may, you cannot get better values, quicker service or more lasting satisfaction than
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Office Equipment
The Globe-Wernicke price-policy of treating everybody alike, regardless of size of order, guarantees you good, honest value for every dollar spent.
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More
Quaker Oats
and less greasy foods.
Better health, better complexion, greater strength.
These results always follow
Regular size package 10 cents

Prompt Recovery.
Many an article thought to be hopelessly lost has been promptly recovered and restored to its owner through a small advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Go to any Advertising Agent or telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

PLANS OF BALLINGER TO SAVE POWER SITES

Secretary of the Interior Would Lease Them Under Close Government Supervision.

WOULD PREVENT MONOPOLY

If a Combination Were Made the Lease Would Be Forfeited—Similar Plan for Coal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Plans to save waterpower sites from falling into the hands of a monopoly are outlined in the annual report of Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, made public today. Mr. Ballinger has been accused of a desire to turn these sites over to private corporations, but his recommendations are for a close Government supervision. He asks Congress to enact laws to this effect:

1. That the title to such lands be reserved in the Federal Government, and only an easement granted for the purpose of developing and transmitting electrical power for private and public use, and for the storage of waters for power, irrigation, and other uses;
2. That such easement be granted for a limited period, with a maximum of at least thirty years, and the option of renewal for stated periods upon agreed terms;
3. That entry shall be accompanied by plans and specifications covering the works sought to be installed, and covering the maximum horsepower capable of development at such site; also, that a substantial entry fee be paid to show good faith, and that a transfer to the United States of the necessary water rights to permit of the estimated power development be made;
4. That the construction period allowed entrymen for the development of at least 25 per cent. of such power shall not extend beyond four years, or such further time as may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior upon a proper showing;
5. That a moderate charge shall be made on the capital invested, or upon the gross earnings of the project for the first ten years of operation, adjusted at each subsequent ten-year period, and equitably determined by appraisement;
6. That all rights and easements shall be forfeitable for failure to make development within the limitations imposed or upon entry into any contract or combination to charge or fix rates beyond a reasonable profit on the investment and cost of operation, or entry into any agreement or combination to limit the supply of electrical current, or failure to operate the plant; and,
7. That all books and accounts shall always be subject to the inspection of the department.

"Unreasonable or narrow restrictions beyond the necessity of public protection against monopoly or extortion in charges," remarks Mr. Ballinger, "will, of course, defeat development and serve no useful purpose. The statute should, therefore, while giving full public protection against the abuses of the privileges extended, so far as consistent, encourage investment in these projects; and it must always be borne in mind that excessive charges for the franchise will fall upon the consumer."

On the general subject of the conservation of natural resources, the Secretary says that "Specific legislative authority should be given the department to classify and segregate our public lands into well-defined divisions according to their greatest apparent use, with the continuing power of reclassification to meet changing conditions and the increased knowledge of their character which may necessitate the transfer of lands from time to time from the one class to the other."

Concerning coal lands, he thinks that "much of the crime and fraud, both constructive and actual, committed under the present system can be prevented by separating the right to mine from the title to the soil. The surface would thereby be open to entry under other laws according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal.

"The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent monopoly or extortion in their disposition. This may be accomplished either through a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the Government, under proper regulation and supervision by the Secretary of the Interior, or through the sale of the deposits, and in either case with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility.

"I believe the most advantageous method will be found in a measure authorizing the lease or sale of the coal deposits in the lands, subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, under such reasonable regulations as may be imposed.

"The above suggestions with reference to the disposition of coal deposits are equally applicable to the oil and gas fields in the public domain, and similar legislation as to lands containing the same is hereby recommended.

"Pending the enactment of new legislation as affecting coal lands, all known coal areas were withdrawn from entry for classification and appraisement through the Geological Survey."

Mr. Ballinger praises the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt for the conservation of our resources, and Mr. Garfield for the work he did in carrying out this policy.

He also says that hereafter concessionaires in National parks will be compelled to pay proper amounts for their privileges.

Warm praise is given manufacturers of explosives used in coal mining, who, the report says, have made commendable efforts to increase the safety of their explosives even beyond the requirements of the Geological Survey tests. They have shown a desire to carry out the wishes of the State Inspectors and the recommendations of the Federal Engineers and Checists connected with the investigations into the causes of mine explosions.

Since the foundation of the Government, the report shows, there has been disbursed for pensions $3,913,082,513, of which $96,445,444 was disbursed prior to June 30, 1865.

370,065 DRAW FEDERAL PAY.

An Increase of 64,000 Government Employes in Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The personnel of Uncle Sam's establishment is increasing by leaps and bounds, the grand total of all Federal employes at present being approximately 370,065, as against 306,141 in 1907, an increase in the two years of about 64,000 persons, or about 20 per cent.

These and other interesting facts are brought out in the official register, or Government "Blue Book" for 1909, which shortly will be issued by Director of the Census Durand.

The new publication will show that there were 28,947 persons in the Federal employ in Washington on July 1 last, the annual payroll for them being $31,541,225, an average of nearly $1,100 each. Residents of the District of Columbia are employed to the number of 8,691, with earnings of $7,196,324. New York follows with 2,323 employes, whose yearly compensation aggregates $3,071,512.

CONGRESS OF REFORMERS.

Will Meet in Washington Soon After National Congress Convenes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Congress is to be assailed by reform organizations soon after it convenes, for the officials of various organizations announce that a "reformers' conclave" is to be held here between Dec. 12 and 17. President Taft, Andrew Carnegie, and Gen. Frederick D. Grant are among those who have been invited to speak.

Delegates will attend the sessions of Congress and urge the necessity for changes in the laws governing the traffic in liquor and drugs. Other questions also will be taken up looking to betterment in the social structure of the country. Numerous church meetings will be held.

STANDARD TEST OF DOCTORS.

One Examination Will Qualify Them for All Government Departments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Standard examinations for all places of physician in the classified service have been established by the Civil Service Commission in place of the different standards set up by the various departments. The change is important in that it will enable an applicant, by passing one examination, to become eligible for appointment in any branch in which physicians are employed.

This departure is in line with the policy of the commission of provind standard examinations for all places for which the duties are the same. Already standard examinations have been established for watchmen, skilled laborers, messengers, and elevator conductors.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Conference on Plans Will Be Held in Washington Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—An effort to increase public interest in the improvement of rivers and harbors will be made at the Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will meet in this city Dec. 8, 9, and 10. President Taft's plan to improve the Ohio River before the Mississippi proper is taken up, will be supported by the chief speaker before the congress, Gov. Harmon of Ohio.

His subject will be "The Duty of the Government Toward Its Waterways." His speech will follow that of the President, who will open the first session of the congress. Many Governors and other public men are announced as speakers.

LENIENCY TO ADMIRALS.

Extra Number Officers May be Excused from the Physical Tests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There is a possibility that Rear Admiral Wainwright and some others of the senior officers who look with little favor on the Roosevelt riding tests will neither have to walk, ride, or be retired. The Navy Department has had under consideration a plan whereby Rear Admiral Wainwright at least would be exempted, along with eight other Rear Admirals in his class.

The exemption would be general in its character, and would apply to all naval officers holding the "extra numbers." Such officers are the outcome of the rapid promotion accorded for various reasons in the Spanish war.

As rapidity of promotion for junior officers was one of the chief objects of the Roosevelt tests, it is thought that no harm will be done by exempting from them the older officers, who, by reason of having extra numbers, do not affect promotion one way or the other. So Admiral Wainwright and others may be allowed to avoid the test without coming to a break with the department that would probably end with their enforced retirement.

To Inspect Brooklyn Dry Dock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop will go to New York to-morrow to inspect the Brooklyn dry dock. The dry dock has been an endless source of trouble to the department and the construction work has dragged along with many reverses. The final contract was recently awarded to a Boston concern and the department hopes that the work will be pushed to a raipd completion.

26 YEARS APART FROM CHILD.

Daughter Accidentally Carried Off on a Ship Coming to Mother in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—According to the story told by Mrs. Thomas Kinney, of 216 Cleveland Avenue, she is about to see her daughter after twenty-six years' accidental absence from this country—an absence starting when the child was but seventeen months old.

The mother says that in 1883 she went to a steamer in New York to see her sister, Miss Katie Rice, off to Germany, after Miss Rice had been staying here for a few months visiting. The mother went ashore to get something for her sister and the child was left in a berth asleep. When Mrs. Kinney returned the ship was going down the bay.

The sister took good care of the child and when she got her across the water could not be induced to part with her. Mrs. Kinney was not financially able to send for the child, so the little one grew up, married, has two children, and is coming over from the old country soon to settle in Trenton. Then mother and daughter will meet again.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Frank Clement of 176 Sixth Street, Jersey City, showed Police Capt. Duffy of the Seventh Street Station yesterday a letter demanding that $500 be sent to F. B. Hand or he and his family would be destroyed. There was no name signed and no address was given where to send the money. Clement says he doesn't know anybody named Hand and wonders if he has been selected as a Black Hand victim. Capt. Duffy said he thought Clement was the victim of an unpleasant joke.

Patrick J. O'Brien, 30 years old, while coupling freight cars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the foot of Van Nostrand Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, was caught between two cars and crushed to death.

In Jersey City yesterday morning the body of William Jackson, a 'longshoreman, of 22 Colden Street, was found drowned in about four feet of water at the bottom of a cellar entrance to a building in course of construction at 427 Jersey Avenue. At first the impression was that Jackson had been a victim of foul play, but as $2.95 were found in his pockets the police concluded that he had been drinking and fell into the cellar entrance.

The Rev. M. T. Shelford, pastor of the People's BaptistCh urch, Bayonne, yesterday preached his farewell sermon to his congregation. On Wednesday he will assume his new charge, that of pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Jersey City.

The cornerstone of a new house of worship for Grace English Lutheran Church, Bayonne, was laid yesterday afternoon at Avenue C and Thirty-seventh Street by the pastor, the Rev. J. Hampton Berwager. The speakers included the Revs. J. Flanders and Edward Hoshour of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Herman Vanderwart, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Hanckensack, took a year's leave of absence of his large congregation yesterday morning because of ill-health. He will spend the Winter at Idle Ease, Newfoundland. Dr. Vanderwart has served the Hackensack church twenty-three years.

Work on the million-dollar Bergen County Court House at Hackensack will begin this afternoon, when it is expected some member of the Building Committee will start the digging. The Brady Construction Company of New York has the contract.

Robert Warden, a wholesale liquor dealer of Hackensack, narrowly escaped death in the presence of a number of men and women yesterday morning when he attempted to board a moving train on the New Jersey & New York Railroad at the Anderson Street Station, Hackensack. Warden missed the handle rod and was struck by the car. One leg was fractured in two places, his other leg was cut and bruised, his head was severely cut and bruised, and he sustained an injury to his back. He was taken to the Hackensack Hospital.

Philip Ross, 11 years old, of 200 Eighth Avenue, Newark, was balancing himself on the railing of the Sheffield Street Bridge across the Lackawanna Railroad cut in that city yesterday when he fell to the tracks below, a distance of 30 feet. Railroad men ran to his assistance and he was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was found that beyond a few cuts and body bruises he was unhurt. He was discharged a few minutes after his hurts were dressed.

Bishop O'Connor of the Newark Catholic Diocese has appointed the Rev. Michael J. Donnelly, assistant at St. James's Church of Newark, as rector of St. Joseph's Church of Newton, N. J., to succeed the Rev. Robert J. Byer, who has been named to take charge of Holy Trinity Church of Westfield, filling the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Daniel F. McCarthy.

Miss Rose Casey, a servant girl, of Montclair won the automobile which was offered as a prize at the festival of the Immaculate Conception Church there. The girl secured the prize by the purchase of a single ticket. She is employed with a family in Midland Avenue. Miss Casey has the alternative of accepting $800 in gold if she does not desire the machine, and as she has no desire for automobiling it is said that she has already announced her intention of accepting the cash, half of which she will donate to the building fund of the Immaculate Conception parish.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 17.

"For safety sake" — demand
CARBONA
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Cleans delicate evening gowns and waists
BEWARE of dangerous benzine, naptha or gasoline.

An EXACTLY right Pencil for every Purpose and Paper
KOH-I-NOOR Pencils
10c. Each—$1. a Dozen
Pay less and you get less
L. & C. Hardtmuth
New York
15

California
Has the romance of old Spanish days. The missions add to its charm. There every month is June. On the way are quaint Indian pueblos and the rainbow-hued
Grand Canyon
of Arizona
with a Fred Harvey hotel, El Tovar, on the rim.
A Pullman to the Canyon on
The California Limited
Only Southern California train, via any line, exclusively for first-class travel. All others carry tourist sleepers and second-class passengers.
Runs daily between Chicago–Kansas City and Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.
Fred Harvey dining cars.
Let me give you our de luxe booklets about the train and trip.
Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 Broadway, New York City.
Santa Fe
ALL THE WAY

The Anderson Auction Company
Successor to Bangs & Co. (Established 1833)
12 East 46th Street, New York
Announces the Important Sale of the
Books, Manuscripts, Letters and Prints
Collected by LOUIS I. HABER of New York City.
PART I.
To be sold Wednesday & Thursday Afternoons & Evenings
Dec. 1 & 2, at 2:30 & 8:15
Among the rare items of Part I (963 lots) will be found A COMPLETE SET OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF THE PRESIDENTS; a 28 PAGE LETTER of JOHN KEATS containing SEVERAL POEMS; Holograph Manuscript of Conan Doyle's "Sign of the Four"; an UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT OF WASHINGTON IRVING; Holograph Manuscripts of Cooper, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, James Hogg, and Holmes; a Hawthorne Letter relating to Twice Told Tales, a seven page letter from Emerson to Carlyle; and others of English and American Authors, including a poem by Joseph Rodman Drake; LOWELL'S COPY of Chapman's Widdowes Teares; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621; Cowley's Poetical Blossomes, 1633; Herbert's Temple, 1633; the Chaucer Folio of 1550; and other rare early editions of Beaumont & Fletcher, Ascham, Heywood, Davenant, Gower, Greene, Baron, Herrick, Ben Jonson, First Editions of Keats, Goldsmith, etc.; an extra-illustrated copy of Johnsoniana containing LETTERS OF JOHNSON, MRS. THRALE and their contemporaries; Grolier Club and other private publications; including the Bibliophile, the Bibliographical and Iconophile Societies; Bookplates and Books on Bookbinding and Bibliography.
EXHIBITION FROM 10 TO 5:30 P. M. FROM NOVEMBER 26TH.
Part II: The Library will be sold on December 7 & 8 (Afternoons and Evenings).
Part III: Autographs and Manuscripts will be sold Dec. 9 & 10 (Afternoons).
Part IV: Prints will be sold December 9 & 10 (Evenings).
Particular attention is called to the general high character of the books and autographs collected by Mr. Haber. Rarely have fine items been offered bearing such evidence of the care and pride of their owner. Important manuscripts with the text (when published) are finely bound with special title-pages and portraits; the extra illustrated books contain material of the best quality and the books are, on the whole, in fine bindings.

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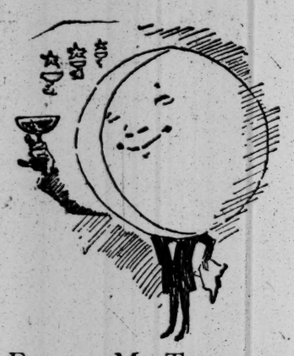

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"Juno"—a "Star" Shirt, coat style, three stud holes, plaited in clusters, round cornered turned back cuffs attached, $2.50.

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FOOTBALL CHANGES FREELY DISCUSSED

Removal of Forward Pass Restrictions Finds General Favor.

PROPOSE RADICAL MEASURES

Chance for the New Intercollegiate Association to Force the Big Colleges Into Line.

The changes in the football rules which THE TIMES yesterday morning proposed were the subject of much comment and discussion in several of the local "big" college clubs during the day. Wherever a knot of students, spending their last day in town before the end of the Thanksgiving holidays, and "grads" gathered, it was to analyze the proposed elimination of all existing restrictins on the forward pass and its provisions that would compel the backs (except the quarter) to stand at least five yards back of the line, and which would demand that the ball, when carried across the line of scrimmage between the two twenty-five-yard marks, travel across it at least five yards to right or left of centre, received marked attention.

"Our troubles this Fall," one old All-America back replied in answer to a request for information as to whether he believed any one would suffer by a thorough revision of the rules which would tend to open up the play in all directions, "were due to incapability in two vital departments. If instead of sticking to the 'old' game, with its tiresome, enervating series of line bucks, the coaches had worked from the very beginning of the season to perfect an eleven in the open game, which was possible even under the present rules, we should not have come out of so very small an end of the horn.

"But," he continued, "despite the warnings of previous seasons, when we stacked up against our big rivals, with nothing but close formations, for our inevitable defeat, this year's eleven was coached in exactly the same way. The material was, at the season's start, big, strong, fast, and aggressive. It would have taken to the open game—had it got the slightest opportunity—like a duck to water. Playing a wide open game, we had a chance with anybody. Our defense is always good enough to stop old-fashioned football. But our offense this year wouldn't have licked a high school team.

"Now, all that may seem irrelevant to your question. But it isn't—not a bit. The more the game is opened up the better it will be for every college in the country, except, perhaps, for one or two of the very biggest, who cleave closely to the line of mass play, brute strength, and staying power. Every university eleven—I do not care from how small an undergraduate body the team is chosen—will then have a chance equal with the biggest. THE TIMES is dead right when it says that the open game will put a premium on brains and courage rather than on strength and brute fearlessness. There is not by 1,000 per cent. as much danger in the open game as in the present knife-like, line-bucking tandems, and everybody who wants to tell the truth will admit it.

"You know as well as I do that there is as much difference between the old-fashioned, slow-moving mass play, when five yards was the distance for three downs, and the present rapierlike tandem as between the muzzle-loading rifle of the civil war and the present high-velocity, long-range weapon.

"You mark my words," he said. "There is just one solution to the present football situation. Either the game is going to be opened out by its real friends or it is going to meet a deathblow from the hands of its so-called allies, the professional coaches. Fathers and mothers no more want their sons made the puppets of these hired football instructors than they would want to see them uselessly offered as food for powder."

A very prominent member of the intercollegiate Central Board of officials—a list compiled from the leading ex-players and best-versed football men in the country—offered several suggestions for making the gridiron sport safer—and more open. He said:

"It appears to me that the demand is for a more open game, not only that the spectators may see all that is going on, but to prevent mass plays. Yet it should not differ too much from the game of today, and must be played on the same field. The methods of scoring should also remain the same, for touchdowns, field goals, safeties, &c., are too old and dear friends to be hastily banished.

"I think it would be well to station the backs on the attack at least ten yards to the rear of the scrimmage line, excepting, of course, the quarter back, and at least five yards apart. (THE TIMES suggested only a five-yard space between the scrimmage and back field lines.) Then allow no man to run with, kick, or pass the ball unless he is the third man—including, of course, the centre—to have touched it. Permit the forward pass to be made over any part of the scrimmage line—not, as is now the case, at points only five yards to left or right of centre. Not only that, but let any player recover it.

"Provide that it shall be illegal for more than two men to touch the runner at one time, and you will have ample protection against unnecessary rough play and piling up. You might even go so far as to prohibit any man pulling or pushing that member of his own side who is running with the ball. This will prevent the dragging play and the vicious tandem buck.

"Perhaps these proposed changes may seem ultra radical. The element of risk and danger is altogether too great at present, and out of all proportion to anything except actual warfare. It is this, as well as the desire of the spectators to be given a sight of the ball occasionally, which demands adequate and prompt revision of the rules."

"Can there be any stronger proof that it is the professional coaches and not the players who make the present game what it is?" said another ex-player. "Look at this admission in The Harvard Bulletin: 'In the last analysis the players themselves are the ones who make a good or bad football team, but as long as the game is as technical and as intricate as it is to-day almost everything depends on what the players are taught.'

"I do not see just now—not having had sufficient time as yet to analyze THE TIMES's proposed changes in full—how your amendments would have any but a beneficial effect.

"You are on the right track, anyhow, when you hit at the tandem plays and the existing restrictions to a free use of the forward pass. Prohibit the former and let the latter play enter into its proper and free sphere of action, and you'll have one of the prettiest, openest, safest of games, at the same time that it will develop initiative, strength, agility, and courage."

As to the unwillingness of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell to join the Intercollegiate Athletic Association many opinions were heard, particularly with regard to the football end of it. Of course, these four universities have felt that by identifying themselves with this union of "minor" colleges they might lose their independent vote in the Football Rules Committee, a privilege they hold very dear. Yet it is the Intercollegiate Association, headed by Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., which inaugurated the movement in 1904 that led to the revision of 1905 in the playing rules, and it is to this association, rather than to the Rules Committee, that many are looking for relief from the existing intolerable gridiron regulations. Said one Harvard alumnus:

"I'm heart and soul with these smaller colleges to get rules revision that is genuine. They made a bully, plucky fight in 1905, and I hope they'll never stop until they get the game reformed to the point it ought to be. There's one sure way of forcing the hands of my own college and the three others which do not want to 'play' with Capt. Pierce's association; then can make the big ones fall all over themselves trying to climb aboard the band wagon.

"They can do this by revising the rules on their own account and in their own way to a degree that seems proper, safe, and sane. Then let them agree that they will all play under these rules and no others and this is the most important of all—let them say to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, 'If you fellows want to play with us, if you want what you call your "practice games," then you've got to play under our rules.' The 'big' colleges have got to have the smaller ones on their early and midseason schedules, and all of them know it. Just let the minor colleges take the initiative and the rest will be easy. You'll get real revision that way, sure enough."

OPEN BIDS IN HOBOKEN.

Police Commissioner Prohibited Plan for Madison Square Garden.

The bids for the Jeffries-Johnson fight will not be opened at the athletic carnival at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening on account of the objections made by Police Commissioner Baker, who stated that the opening of the bids here would be a violation of the penal code and arrests would follow if the bids were opened here. It has been decided to open the bids at Myer's Hotel in Hoboken on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

It is likely that only a few of the bids will be bona fide as several have been made by Western promoters and have not been accompanied by the $5,000 check which must accompany each offer. All these wild-cat offers which have been made will probably be thrown out when the bids are opened.

Among the promoters who are after the big fight are James Coffroth of Colma, Cal., Hugh McIntosh of Sydney, Australia, and promoters Graney, Gleason, and McCarey of San Francisco. Battling Nelson wants to promote the fight and so does Kid McCoy, for a syndicate in Paris. It is probable that the bids from the managers on the coast will be the only ones considered.

FOREIGN CYCLISTS ARRIVE.

Nearly Twenty Riders Training at Vailsburg for Six-Day Race.

One of the best collections of cycle racing stars ever brought together, is quartered at the Vailsburg track in Newark, N. J. Previous to yesterday there were a couple of dozen American boys training there, and the arrival of some of the foreign racers on La Touraine, added to the merriment of affairs. They are all working hard to get into condition for the annual six-day cycle race, which starts at Madison Square Garden Sunday at midnight.

From now until the start of the race the foreigners will be the centre of attraction. When the arrival of the ship upon which they crossed the ocean was announced, fully a thousand cycle fans visited the track to watch their first workouts on American shores.

The six-day men, Germain and Shirley, Rutt and Stol, Cuniolo and Carrapezzi, and the Georget brothers, will do most of their work for the race on the roads. Charles Parent, who is to meet Bobby Walthour in a contest for the world's championship title behind motor pace, next Saturday night, will do most of his work on the track so as to become accustomed to the short turns on the Garden course.

SPENCER LEADS BATTERS.

St. Paul Player Champion of the American Association.

According to the official averages, Edward Spencer of St. Paul is the champion batter of the American Association for 1909. Spencer played but thirty four games, while O'Neill of Minneapolis, who took part in 144 contests was second with .296. There was an apparent weakness in batting during the past season as Spencer was the only player in the league to pass the .300 mark. Despite this fact, forty players finished the season with .250 or better. Harry Clark and McCormick of Milwaukee divide the honors for playing in the most games, each man having 173 to his credit. In clubbatting Columbus finished in the lead. The clubbatting record follows:

Club.	Games.	R.	Hits.	Ave.
Columbus	168*	644	1,447	.247
Toledo	170*	614	1,302	.241
Minneapolis	167	540	1,258	.241
St. Paul	165*	465	1,120	.237
Indianapolis	169*	578	1,279	.236
Louisville	170*	511	1,237	.233
Milwaukee	174*	592	1,266	.232
Kansas City	167*	516	1,171	.230

*Including tie games.

HERRESHOFF WINS AGAIN.

With Douglas the Combination Beats Travers and Simons.

Well-known golfers lingered at the Country Club of Lakewood yesterday, apparently unwilling to tear themselves away. In consequence, the aftermath was almost as interesting as the tournament. A four-ball match which attracted general attention had Fred Herreshoff and Findlay S. Douglas as partners against Jerome D. Travers and W. R. Simons. The last named is one of the best of the Dyker Meadow set, and was put out in the second round of last week's tournament by Walter J. Travis after a fairly close match.

Herreshoff and Douglas started the other pair 2 up. In this way the morning round ended all square, neither combination appearing at its best. The golf in the afternoon, however, was brilliant, especially that of Herreshoff and Douglas, who won by a 3-and-2 margin. With a best ball of 38 out, they had their opponents 1 down at the turn. The leaders then struck a great pace, working in five 3s on the homeward journey, and, with a 32 returned a best ball of 70. Douglas himself had a 73 and Herreshoff a 75, while the best ball of Travers and Simons was 75. The afternoon cards read as follows:

Herreshoff and Douglas—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	38
In	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	32—70
Travers and Simons—										
Out	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	39
In	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	36—75

All golfers are invited to participate in an open tournament to be held over the links of the Atlanta Athletic Club, Dec. 16 and 17. Amateurs as well as professionals are welcome, and prizes to the amount of $500 will be awarded, either in cash or plate. In other words, the "pros" will receive cash, while any amateurs who may succeed in getting inside the prize list will get the equivalent in plate. Conditions call for seventy-two holes of medal play, thirty-six holes each day. No entrance fee will be charged, and those intending to take part should send their names to W. E. Browne, Studio Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Mohawks Defeat Catholic Club.

The Mohawk A. C. football eleven of the Bronx easily defeated the team of the Young Men's Catholic Club of Brooklyn at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday by the score of 10 to 0. The Bronxites were too strong for the home team and quickly started the scoring by a forward pass to Truax, who carried it to the ten-yard line. White took the ball on the next play and secured the first touchdown. In the second half the Catholic Club played an entirely defensive game, the Mohawks holding the ball from the start, until the second tally was made by Gorey. The remainder of the game being played in semi-darkness. The line up:

Mohawk.	Position.	Y. M. C. C.
Bruce	Left end	Flood
White	Left tackle	Glinen
O'Connor	Left guard	Planding
Ramstack	Centre	Frost
Mackay	Right guard	Nilser
Brilled	Right tackle	O'Brien
Gmeidner	Right end	Hamilton
Corcoran	Quarter back	Bisson
Mitchell	Left half back	Kelly
Truax	Right half back	Stallings
Gorey	Full back	O'Rourke

Touchdowns—White, Gorey. Referee—Mr. Geary. Umpire—H. Goate. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Poor Track Mars Speedway Sport.

There were many new horses on the Speedway yesterday morning, and a big gathering of spectators was on hand to witness the brushes between the recent purchases from the Old Glory sale. The course, however, was in such bad condition that fast work was impossible, and what little driving was done was from the quarter-mile post. The new arrivals and some of the veterans went over this portion at a fair clip, but there were no contests of account. Even from the quarter-mile post down the track was covered with mud which made a firm footing precarious.

Amateurs In Final Billiard Game.

The final game in the amateur three-cushion handicap tournament will be played to-night at John Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, between Richard Budd and Maurice Roy. The tournament was an elimination affair, the two above named being the survivors of a field of twenty-two starters. A close game is looked for.

Professional Race at Jersey City.

Jimmy Lee, Charley Nuller, Pat White, and Karl Niemienen, who rank among the best long-distance runners in this country, will be among the starters in the fifteen-mile professional race at the Fourth Regiment Armory, Jersey City, Saturday night. The six men are training hard, and Niemienen, the Finnish champion, is looked upon to give the others a hard race for the honors.

TRAINER ROBERTSON PAINFULLY BURNED

Irish-American A. C. Coach Scalded by Explosion of Ladle of Molten Lead,

SHERIDAN BREAKS RECORD

All-Around Champion Hurls 42-Pound Stone 27 Feet at Celtic Park Athletic Meet.

Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American Athletic Club, was painfully burned at Celtic Park yesterday afternoon when a ladle of hot lead exploded. He was melting the lead to pour into a hole which had been bored in the forty-two-pound stone which was to be used by Martin Sheridan and John Flanagan at the annual field day of the Second Regiment, Irish Volunteers. The stone was said to be a few ounces under weight, and enough lead was packed in the hole to bring the weight up to the required mark. Robertson was standing over the ladle of molten metal when some water dropped into the lead. An explosion followed, and the lead spattered over Robertson's face and neck. Fortunately he had his eyes closed tightly, and they were not injured. The flesh about his eyes and face was burned and the lead burned his clothes. Soon after the acident Robertson was hurried to a physician and his wounds were dressed.

Martin J. Sheridan, the world's champion athlete, made a mighty heave with the forty-two-pound stone and smashed another world's record. The mark in this event was established several years ago by James S. Mitchell, who put the stone 26 feet 9 inches. Yesterday Sheridan and John Flanagan went out determined to smash this mark. Sheridan's first few tries didn't look very promising, but he put it further than Flanagan was able to hurl it. Finally Sheridan gave the rock a mighty push into the air in front of him, and when it landed the stone dug a big hole in the turf just 27 feet ½ inch in front of the take-off mark. This performance was 3½ inches better than Mitchell's long-established record.

John Daly of the Irish-American A. C., ran everybody off their feet in the seven mile run. There was a good field against him, too, including Crowley, Wilson and Frank, his clubmates, Obermeyer, National A. C., Conroy, Mott Haven A. C., Nelson, Mohegan A. C., and Brazil, Star A. C. The summaries:

One Mile Novice.—Won by Beck, Holy Cross Lyceum; Haeussler, Townsend Harris Hall, second; Colly, Columbia University, third. Time—5:11 2-5.

Seven-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by John Daly, Irish-American A. C.; G. J. Obermeyer, National A. C., second; J. F. Crowley, Irish-American A. C., third; W. G. Frank, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—37:01.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by Dan Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 49 feet 6½ inches; Tim Ahearn, unattached, (1 foot,) 46 feet, second; F. Ackerman, Grace A. C., (3 feet,) 41 feet 10 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by B. F. Sherman, unattached, (15 feet,) 159 feet 1½ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., (20 feet,) 158 feet 7¼ inches, second; John Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 157 feet 7¼ inches, third.

Putting 42-Pound Stone, Scratch.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., 27 feet ½ inch; John Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., 26 feet 3 inches, second.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 138 feet 1 inch; A. W. Bruce, Irish-American A. C., (10 feet,) 127 feet 7½ inches, second; T. McLoughlin, Loughlin Lyceum, (10 feet,) 122 feet 7 inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., 31 feet 9½ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., 24 feet 3 inches, second; B. F. Sherman, unattached, 22 feet 10 inches, third.

Soccer Players in Tie Game.

Chief among the association football fixtures of yesterday was the American Football Association Cup tie game between the True Blues of Paterson, cup holders, and the Brooklyns on the grounds of the latter at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The Brooklyns, after three games, had worked their way up from the preliminaries and were in good shape for the game. They did much of the pressing and at all times held the champions well in check. With darkness coming on, the game ended in a draw, each side having a goal to its credit, but the second period of play was fifteen minutes short of the required time.

The Brooklyn Football Club placed a second team in the field yesterday, and the latter won the Amateur League championship game with Clan MacKenzie at Lenox Avenue and 145th Street by the score of 2 goals to 0.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday the Camerons had all the best of it in their Amateur League game with the Columbia Field Club eleven, which was defeated by the score of 4 goals to 0.

The eleven representing the steamship Mauretania defeated the Cameron Reserves at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 4 goals to 2. Greenblatt shot both goals for the losers. The bell boys of the big liner, however, suffered defeat at the hands of the Boys' Club Juniors, who won by the score of 2 goals to 0.

In the Amateur League series the High Bridge eleven won decisively from the Arcadia Thistles of Brooklyn by the score of 3 goals to 0. D. Bryce scored the only goal tallied in the first half for High Bridge, and in the second period of play E. Newman scored twice.

A no-scoring game resulted from the encounter at MacDonald Oval in Brooklyn between the Clan MacDonalds and Critchleys in a championship game of the Amateur League.

While two teams representing the steamship Mauretania were busy at Van Cortlandt Park, still another journeyed to Astoria and played against the Astoria Independents, who defeated the sailors in a well-played game by the score of 5 goals to 2.

Columbia Basketball Games.

The Columbia basket ball schedule for the coming season has been arranged by Manager N. O. Rockwood. So far no games have been arranged with Cornell, although negotiations are now pending. The game with Yale, Feb. 8, is the annual Junior Week contest, while that on Feb. 12 is the Alumni Day game. The season closes on Feb. 26, when the 'Varsity five plays Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The first of the home games will be Dec. 3, with Trinity. The others are:

Dec. 10, Georgetown; Dec. 17, Pennsylvania State; Jan. 7, Princeton; Jan. 19, Wesleyan; Feb. 8, Yale; Feb. 12, Pennsylvania.

BILLIARD TOURNEY CLOSE.

Triple Tie May Result in 18.2 Balk Line Championship.

The possibility of a triple tie increases the interest in the billiard tournament for the 18.2 balk line world's championship at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Although Harry P. Cline, the only player to finish his schedule of games, now leads, George Sutton and Calvin Demarest, by winning their remaining games, can finish on even terms with the Philadelphian. Sutton is scheduled to play against Cassignol, while Demarest will be pitted against Slosson. Both of these men are liable to be defeated, if their opponents should show their true form.

Cline has shown the most consistent form, although Sutton holds the records of the tournament for average and high runs, both of which he established in his match with Albert Cutler. Sutton's best individual effort is 235, while his high average is 31 4-16. Cline's best run is 146, made against Sutton, while his average in the same match was 20 20-24. Demarest has played good and bad by turns. In the four games played he has failed to reach an average of 18.

The cue work of George Slosson, the former champion, has been very disappointing. Slosson has not been feeling very well during the tourney, and, as a result, has not been seen to advantage. Slosson has not shown his usual confidence and will probably be compelled to take fourth money. Firmin Cassignol has at times shown himself a master of the sport, but, like Sutton, has lost his grip at critical times. Cassignol is an attractive player, with an exceedingly delicate touch, but he lacks the dash of Cline and Sutton. Cutler still lacks experience, although at times he has put up a strong game.

Three games yet remain to be played. Slosson is one game behind the other contestants and must play against Demarest and Cutler to complete his schedule, while Sutton will wind up with the Frenchman. Two games will be played to-day, at 2 and 8 P. M. As the hall is rented to the Shriners to-morrow, the Slosson-Cutler match and any tie which may result will be held over until Wednesday. The standing of the players up to date follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cline	4	1	.800
Demarest	3	1	.750
Sutton	3	1	.750
Slosson	1	2	.333
Cassignol	1	3	.250
Cutler	0	4	.000

GLENCOE RUN CLOSE.

Newman Captures Event After a Hard Race.

M. Newman of the Mohawk A. C. and J. Hellawell of the Paterson A. C. had a nip-and-tuck battle for first place in the cross-country run of the Glencoe Athletic Club, 120th Street and Second Avenue, yesterday, the former winning out by a slight margin after a hard fight over the entire distance of three and a half miles. For the last half mile the two raced on even terms, but coming into the final stretch Newman sprinted away from his rival and took the honors by a margin of ten yards. S. Smith of the Mohawk A. C. was a strong third, being about fifteen yards behind Hellawell. It was a red letter day for the Mohawks, four of the first five athletes to finish being from that club. The contest was the most exciting of any that the Glencoe Club has held this season.

The event brought out another big field, with eighty-five runners starting. Of this number eighty went over the full distance. There were bad roads over part of the course, which gave the athletes some hard going. The summary:

Name and Club.	Time. M.S.
M. Newman, Mohawk A. C.	18:15
J. Hellawell, Paterson A. C.	18:17
S. Smith, Mohawk A. C.	18:22
J. McGuire, Mohawk A. C.	18:44
J. Timmons, Mohawk A. C.	18:50
J. J. Williams, New West Side A. C.	18:58
W. Wallace, Chelsea A. C.	19:00
J. Durkin, New West Side A. C.	19:03
B. Mahon, unattached.	19:04
C. Osmond, unattached.	19:05
F. C. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.	19:06
J. A. Hill, Glencoe A. C.	19:07
R. A. Morrison, Mott Haven A. C.	19:08
F. McCullough, Glencoe A. C.	19:09
F. Freeman, Hillside A. A.	1912
J. Bedell, Xavier A. A.	19:17
J. Robbins, Xavier A. A.	19:19
D. Babtkis, De Witt Clinton H. S.	19:20
M. McNamara, Independent A. C.	19:25
J. Tobin, New West Side A. C.	19:30
T. McGah, Mohawk C.	19:32
W. J. Doyle, Dominican Lyceum	19:33
A. E. Carlson, Mohawk A. C.	19:34
J. McHugh, Independent A. C.	19:35
J. Minton, Trinity A. C.	19:36

FITZGIBBON'S FAST RUN.

Irish-American Athlete Breaks Cross-Country Course Record.

The Morris Evening H. S. A. A. held its regular weekly invitation cross-country run yesterday, starting from the clubhouse, 162d Street and Grant Avenue, Bronx. The course was six and a half miles, and a field of about forty started. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbons of the I. A. A. C. won by a good margin, and broke the record for the course by thirty seconds, covering it in the fast time of 35:30. The former record was held by Si Aggen, the Morris High School runner. The order of finish follows:

Name and Club.	Finish. M.S.
G. M. P. Fitzgibbon, I. A. A. C.	35:30
H. O. Backer, M. E. H. S. A. A.	36:00
S. Aggen, M. E. H. S. A. A.	36:40
A. Emden, M. E. H. S. A. A.	37:35
T. Vath, M. E. H. S. A. A.	39:00
R. Daniels, M. E. H. S. A. A.	40:10
H. Autenreith, M. E. H. S. A. A.	40:45
T. Keller, Northwestern A. C.	41:15
A. Quick, M. E. H. S. A. A.	42:00
W. Georghan, M. E. H. S. A. A.	42:20
W. Kieffner, M. E. H. S. A. A.	43:00
A. J. Blond, M. E. H. S. A. A.	43:10
H. Stein, M. E. H. S. A. A.	43:15

W. Menzel, M. E. H. S. A. A., 44:00; F. Ross, M. E. H. S. A. A., $44:20; A. C. Prival, M. E. H. S. A. A., 44:35; L. Cohn, M. E. H. S. A. A., 45:00; H. Czerny, M. E. H. S. A. A., 45:10; C. Hawelska, M. E. H. S. A. A., 45:15; F. Ruggles, M. E. H. S. A. A., 45:40; F. Lindner, M. E. H. S. A. A., 46:00; A. Kaufman, M. E. H. S. A. A., 46:10; B. Greene, M. E. H. S. A. A., 46:40; A. Mayer, M. E. H. S. A. A., 47:00; E. A. Shank, M. E. H. S. A. A. 47:10

Taub Takes Feature Run.

The Harlem Evening High School Athletic Association held its handicap games yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park, and owing to the condition of the track the time in the different events was remarkably well. M. Taub carried off first honors in the feature event, the 2¾-mile handicap, after conceding 250 yards to the distance man, and winning in fine style. Garritson romped home an easy winner in the quarter-mile event from a large field, as did Berch in the half-mile run. The summaries:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Garritson, (scratch;) J. Plank, (5 yards,) second; R. Silverstein, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:59.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by V. S. Berch, (scratch;) J. Plank, (10 yards,) second; W. H. Faulkner, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:12 1-5.

Two and One-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Taub, (scratch;) H. Herrimann, (40 yards,) second; J. Wolff, (50 yards,) third. Time—12:38.

Detroit Ball Team Loses Again.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—The Almendares baseball team to-day defeated the Detroit Americans by a score of 4 to 1.

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KIERNAN, LEADER IN MOTT HAVEN RUN

After Hard Struggle for Six Miles Crosses the Line with an Advantage of Three Seconds.

BRADIGAN THE RUNNER-UP

Devlin and Kirkwood, Who Were Well Up in the Yonkers Marathon, Finish Fourth and Fifth Respectively.

The weekly cross-country run of the Mott Haven Athletic Club yesterday furnished one of the closest races of the season, J. Kiernan of the home club pulling across the line with only a few yards advantage over H. Bradgin of Holy Cross Lyceum. For the last mile of the distance Kiernan and Bradgin were running on almost even terms, and the rest of the pack was strung back over a long way, with the nearest man, Tom Hogan of Holy Cross Lyceum, about 150 yards back. Nearing the finish Kiernan was slightly the stronger and by a sudden burst of speed managed to break the tape first. Bradgin was an easy second.

The course led for six miles over the roads of the Bronx, and while for the most part the going was not bad there were spots which were all but mudholes, and as a result the men were splashed with dirt. The fact of the poor condition of part of the course naturally held a handicap which mitigated against faster time. The winner covered the distance in 34:10.

There were forty starters in the race, but a number failed to finish, cutting the course for a quick return. Two of those who went over the full distance were F. P. Devlin of the Mott Haven A. C. and G. Kirkwood of the same organization, both of whom competed Saturday in the Yonkers Marathon. In that race Kirkwood showed up much better than Devlin, but yesterday the tables were reversed, Devlin beating out Kirkwood handily. The order of finish:

Name and Club.	Time. M.S.
J. Kiernan, Mott Haven A. C.	34:10
H. Bradgin, Holy Cross Lyceum	35:43
T. Hogan, Holy Cross Lyceum	35:43
F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	36:02
G. Kirkwood, Mott Haven A. C.	36:23
T. Harris, unattached.	36:35
O. Shopstead, Mott Haven A. C.	36:40
J. Strohe, Northwestern A. C.	37:05
F. Rodd, Mott Haven A. C.	37:06
J. Cowen, Cutler A. C.	37:20
J. Smith, Mott Haven A. C.	37:25
C. Lutz, Mott Haven A. C.	37:28
M. Mosher, Second Battery.	37:33
E. Smith, Mott Haven A. C.	37:40
G. Bensatho, U. S. I.	38:00
J. Brophy, Cutler A. C.	38:10
F. McGillick, Cutler A. C.	38:40
T. Flynn, Cutler A. C.	38:43
M. Slattery, Mott Haven A. C.	39:00
J. Clark, Goodyear A. C.	40:50
J. Sullivan, Mott Haven A. C.	41:00
F. Mulligan, Mott Haven A. C.	42:00

N. Y. U. to Hold Football Smoker.

New York University during the past season completed the most successful football season in the history of the college. The 'Varsity finished the schedule undefeated, although it played some of the strongest smaller colleges in the East. In celebration of the successful season the entire student body of the university will attend a smoker to be held at Crotona Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road, Friday evening.

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BUYING FOREIGN TRADE.

The plea for subsidies to shipbuilders, that our navy has to depend on foreign colliers, is not very convincing. If we are afraid that we cannot get colliers when we need them, let us build them or buy them as a part of the navy, or let us frankly subsidize our yards to build them, reserving the right to take them for naval use when required. To subsidize a dozen steamship lines, because we may want a few of them for colliers, is like buying a locomotive to get the wrenches and oil cans that go with it.

The main argument that we must subsidize shipbuilders to get foreign trade is the fruit of topsy-turvy reasoning. We might get ships if we had trade; we cannot get—and keep—a big merchant marine if we haven't enough trade to employ it profitably. Our friends the advocates of subsidies cite the example of other nations. Let us see. Great Britain pays for mail carrying and for Admiralty subvention (that is, for the right to take ships) some $7,000,000 a year. She has a foreign mercantile marine of about 18,000,000 tons, so that she pays rather less than 40 cents a ton. We have a foreign mercantile marine of 930,000 tons, and pay, according to Mr. DICKIE of the Council of the Society of Naval Architects, about $1,500,000, or a little over $1.50 a ton. Again, Germany has a mercantile marine of a little less than 4,000,000 tons and pays $3,000,000 a year, or 75 cents a ton—one-half our rate. Evidently it is not the Government payments that do the trick. And then comes France, with the most heroic and reckless of all subsidy payments, and squanders $9,500,000 a year on a marine of 1,751,000 tons, or more than $5 a ton. So we have two great prosperous and growing merchant marines with average rates of Government payments far lower than ours, and one feeble marine with a rate of payment more than thrice our own.

The example of other nations does not on these figures encourage us to throw our money away on subsidies. It does no better if we examine the records of progress. Great Britain, with nominal payments, has doubled its marine in a quarter of a century. Germany, with twice the rate of payments, has a little more than tripled hers. France, with a rate of payment twelvefold that of Great Britain, has not quite doubled hers. That of the United States has fallen off by about one-third.

Clearly there is no decisive relation between subsidies and the growth of the mercantile marine. Shipping for the carriage of foreign trade depends, and must depend, essentially on the state of trade, on the amount of exports and imports, and payments by the Government within any limits the taxpayers would permit have, and can have, very little influence. In the United States we have deliberately determined to keep down foreign trade to the lowest practicable level. For two-score years we have levied heavy preventive taxes on imports, and we have raised the price of domestic manufactured products so high as to keep down exports of everything but food and materials for manufactures. The exports of food, with the growth of our own population and of its consumption, have decreased in relative proportion. Thirty years ago these were 56 per cent. of our total exports. Last year they were a little over 28 per cent. In the meantime our exports of raw and partially manufactured products have grown from 32 per cent. to 44 per cent. The exports of finished manufactures have increased, but they are still less than 27 per cent. of the total. Our imports necessarily increase with the expansion of our population, but one-fourth of them continue to be food products, the value of which nearly equals that of manufactures ready for consumption.

Undeniably we prosper. With our great advance in population and our immense and varied resources we could not do otherwise; but our foreign trade does not grow with our growth, and no amount of subsidies paid to curry us trade that does not exist will avail us. The plain truth is that our manufacturers, as a body, do not seek foreign trade, do not work for it, have "no use for it in their business" as now conducted. If they did they would get it, and ships would be provided to carry it. To try to buy foreign trade by subsidizing shipbuilding will prove a costly, futile, and corrupting experiment.

UNCLE JOE AS CORIOLANUS.

The plan of the insurgent Republicans in the House of Representatives, reported in the Washington dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES, to discipline Speaker CANNON as CORIOLANUS was disciplined by those crafty tribunes of ancient Rome, BRUTUS and SICINIUS, seems dangerous. They propose to harass Uncle JOSEPH so persistently as to make him boil over and say things. Those who know their Shakespeare will remember that the scheme worked well with CAIUS MARCIUS; he said things with vehemence. He boiled over with majestic effect, and went into banishment. But Mr. CANNON, we take it, is no Coriolanus. He has fluttered his Volscians in his time, to be sure, but he is a man of thought as well as action, a true politician, which the conqueror of CORIOLANUS was not.

Many millions of his nephews, moreover, will cry aloud against the outrage of bushwhacking to annoy their favorite uncle. "Ingratitude is monstrous, and for the multitude to be ungrateful were to make a monster of the multitude." The old Roman tribunes reckoned with the people. Their imitators in Washington must remember that the people are fond of Uncle JOE, before they attempt "to nourish disobedience and feed the ruin of the State." Out in Kankakee and Vermilion Counties, Illinois, the people know well that their cherished representative can don "the gown of humility" with grace and ask for his consulship, when need be, with becoming modesty. He can counterfeit irascibility, of course, but at heart he is the most genial of men, and it is not in his nature to "fall in rage."

We fear for the plans of the insurgents, which savor of the jesuitical. Perhaps the desired end would justify the means, but the means are dangerous. When you come to bushwhacking you are leading into Uncle JOE's strong suit. We may again quote SHAKESPEARE to counsel the insurgents:

> Be what you seem, truly your country's friend,
> And temperately proceed to what you would thus violently redress.

THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.

1.—Its Institution.

We print elsewhere a communication to THE TIMES from Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN, giving a precise account of the need for a House of Governors. THE TIMES has often pointed out the need of this body, a body that shall meet regularly in conference upon questions that lie outside the domain of the States individually and of the Federal Government, and that must be solved, if solved at all, by joint action of the State Legislatures. It is fitting that the Governors should first represent their States in the consideration of these questions. In no other way than by the meeting of their accredited heads can the States come to a preliminary agreement for action.

The House of Governors, which will hold its first meeting at the call of Gov. WILLSON in Washington on Jan. 18-20 next, should be known by this name, and should be recognized as a new and valued institution by the State Legislatures. It should be held distinct and apart from the Federal Government and its officers. Mr. JORDAN in his letter to THE TIMES makes this clear:

> The House of Governors by its very existence would mean that it was seeking to solve those questions that the people of the States had considered unwise for the Federal Government to meddle with, and upon which they had never consented to empower it to act. For this reason the President at Washington or any member of his Cabinet should never be present at its deliberations. Such attendance would be an unwise attempt to mix Federal oil with the water of purely inter-State interests.

This is an uncompromising declaration, but is it not a just one? For one thing, it is a declaration of the dignity of the States as sovereign bodies, reserved in their powers to confer and to decide upon most of the questions that appertain to their own affairs. It is a declaration that THEODORE ROOSEVELT might not read with satisfaction. It is made necessary by the concerns of the people, concerns with which the Federal Government has no power to deal.

THE FOOTBALL RULES.

THE TIMES presented yesterday an analysis of the conditions that led to the killing in the football season just closed of twenty-seven trained university and preparatory school players. Each of these skilled players received his fatal hurt in a mass play. Mr. WALTER CAMP, the moving spirit in the football Committee on Rules, declared in his Century Magazine article early in the season that if the deadly close formation should again become manifest it would occasion an inevitable change in the rules. It has become manifest. What will the Rules Committee do about it?

That depends on how the Faculties of the colleges are moved to act in the direction of abolishing football altogether. For it has been amply demonstrated that the Rules Committee bestirs itself only when the future of the game is imperiled. It so hedged with penalties the "forward pass," from which so much was hoped of spectacular interest and of safety to life and limb, that it is little used. The Committee has permitted the "tandem" plays, shot forth cruelly and irresistibly upon the forwards, so as effectually to discourage the "opening up" process. There was much slugging and mauling of players this year by their opponents. A man who conducts himself like a thug should be expelled from the game, with no substitute for him provided. And players who have received hurts that bewilder their wits should be detected by competent physicians. The recommendation that the players' jerseys or jackets be numbered is a minor one in the interest of the spectators; we venture to hope that it will be adopted.

These defects should be looked into. Mr. CAMP has himself betrayed in print the fear that if the "onside kick" and the "forward pass" are to be worked out with skill and precision the process will require long training, and the intricate plays based thereon will be spoiled if even one skilled man should be incapacitated. He has also said that an "infallible remedy" for the mass-play evil would be found in increasing the limit of distance necessary to be gained by the team that holds the ball. That change insisted on and required, all other changes in the football rules to correct brutal playing would necessarily follow. The college Faculties need only insist on this fundamental concession.

THE COMING BRITISH ELECTION.

Whatever impression we may derive on this side of the ocean from the political situation in Great Britain, there seems to be no doubt whatever in London that the House of Lords will reject the Lloyd-George budget and the Liberals will thereupon "appeal to the country." England has made up its mind that a general election is imminent, and the Ministry views the impending crisis with a degree of cheerfulness which would have seemed extraordinary less than a year ago. What is more, the threat of the Government that great financial disorder will follow the rejection of the budget is not taken seriously.

The present likelihood is that the Liberals will be returned to power with a decreased majority. In that case the radical, socialistic, and Nationalist members may be found exerting a larger influence in the councils of the Government than ever before. The outlook for the House of Lords is not encouraging. Lord ROSEBERY's advice to that august body to accept the budget, with all its extravagances, however, has been strongly resented, and so has similar advice from Lord CROMER and Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh. A change of heart may come over the Lords between now and Wednesday, but their acceptance of the situation would astonish the country. Campaign work has already begun, and the tariff arguments of the Unionists are not generally expected to be effective with the electorate, the free trade idea being firmly fixed in the British mind, while the increased land taxes proposed by Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE are warmly approved.

AN OCEAN PARK.

Our attention is called to a petition circulated for presentation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the interest of the proposed seaside park at Rockaway Beach. It is urged in the petition that this is the greatest maritime city of the world, with miles of ocean front, but with no park upon it free to the public; that, more especially, a strip of the beach is needed for hospitals and convalescent homes. This city spends great sums for the cure of diseases which might be saved if the means of preventing their development were purchased. Such means are to be found outside the crowded limits of the city blocks, on the ocean beaches, where those who are sick or in low physical condition may breathe the invigorating sea air.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor holds a fund of $250,000 to build and equip a sea beach hospital for children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. But the city must first furnish a site and provide for its maintenance. Buildings dedicated to like purposes would find appropriate sites on the 7,100 feet of beach available at Rockaway. The health park on the ocean front is needed, it would be a good investment for the city.

THE OBERAMMERGAU HARVEST.

The Passion Play, solemnly repeated every tenth Summer at Oberammergau, in the Austrian Tyrol, was long since commercialized. Originally a symbolical expression of the religious feeling of a simple rustic folk, it has been for thirty years, if not more, a source of great pecuniary profit to the town, and as such has been duly advertised, while the board and lodging of spectators from afar has become a part of the festival requiring quite as much prudent forethought and systematic preparation as the religious drama itself. The special cable dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES contained some account of the elaborate preparations for next Summer's performances of the play already afoot. It is estimated that there will be 200,000 foreign visitors, 25 per cent. of whom, it is expected, will be Americans. The revenues derived by the town from the three months or more of the representations will probably exceed $2,000,000.

Yet, with all these evidences of a process of commercialization which was inevitable, it is a matter of fact that the performance of the drama of the Passion has not deteriorated in simplicity, reverence, or solemnity. The actors of these days cling to their inherited traditions. They may be keenly aware of the pecuniary value of their acting to the town, to which their fathers never gave a thought, and of the world-wide interest their performances now inspire, but the Passion Play of Oberammergau is to-day precisely what it was when the Baroness TAUTPHOEUS wrote "Quits," an expression of the true religious feeling of the people. It could not be transplanted, and it could not be imitated elsewhere. It has been commercialized, but so have the Alps.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Appeal to Stir the Heart.

A close and experienced observer of municipal affairs—and officials—has sent in a letter, earnestly exhorting us to prove our devotion to public interests by attacking a monstrous civic evil of which, curiously enough, we had never heard before. What he wants us to do is to attempt "the emancipation of the members of the incoming Board of Estimate from the necessity of spending nine-tenths of their time in helping clergymen to earn their salaries and the heads of women's clubs to hold their prestige."

Now, the word "emancipation" always goes straight to our hearts and makes us want to be up and doing, and when this particular correspondent makes an appeal for action on the part of the wise and virtuous, meaning, of course, ourselves, there is much more than a probability that a real wrong needs righting. Therefore are we eager to undertake the task which he would impose upon us, but, alas! we know so little about this particular wrong, and what he tells us concerning it tends to fill our minds with excitement rather than with information—which is not good or adequate preparation for a hot campaign. Just listen to him:

> There are two or three members of the board who have not the physique to stand the entertainment that one or two of their distinguished predecessors have enjoyed. I do not believe that any man has the executive ability to spend his nights batting around with preachers and benevolent societies and patriotic and choral clubs, and his afternoons entertaining lonesome or ambitious women, and at the same time find out enough about what his subordinates are doing to "make good."

That seems to be self-evident, and we are already prepared to repeat in a loud, stern voice two questions which our Mentor asks, since they seem to be neither impertinent nor incendiary—to wit:

> Is it not true that one official statement of a progressive step taken, an incompetent discharged, or a steal prevented, will do more to educate the public than a whole year of talkee-talk? Is it not also true that unless somebody takes steps to make it unpopular and "anti-social" for the innumerable talk-vereins to add to the burden of new officials and subtract from their strength, they will feel that they are not justified in declining invitations?

For the moment we must content ourselves with making the well-known "pause for a reply." One or several may come from some of the people referred to in these quotations.

Chauffeurs and License Tests

As was well said by the professional chauffeur whose intelligent and reasonable letter we printed Saturday morning, impassioned denunciation of incompetent, reckless, and vicious drivers of motor vehicles will accomplish nothing toward making the streets safe as long as it does not crystallize into the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations making the continued employment of such men impossible.

Mr. HESSLER seemed somewhat disposed to resent as unjust the current criticism of chauffeurs as a class, but that was only because he forgot that nobody, except in moments of excited indignation over some particularly outrageous crime committed by a chauffeur, says that they are all depraved, or even all careless. Indeed, it is a matter of general knowledge that the majority of automobile drivers, both amateur and professional, show a decent respect for the highway rights and privileges of others, observe the speed limits as closely as common sense and possibility permit, and only by what really deserves to be called accident ever get into trouble or cause it. Mr. HESSLER admitted, however, as regards not a few of his fellow-chauffeurs, practically every one of the accusations that have ever been made against them, and he urged, as the only remedy for the present intolerable state of affairs, the adoption of a licensing system more rigidly demanding higher qualifications than have ever before, so far as we remember, been suggested as necessary.

Besides requiring guarantees of skill and character, he would refuse a license to any would-be driver of automobiles who couldn't pass an examination in arithmetic, elementary geometry, and the principles of mechanical engineering. This is rather more than is demanded of a locomotive engineer, but beyond question the driving of an automobile through crowded city streets is in some respects a harder task than that of him whose machine has the undisputed use of a line of rails, and the pay of chauffeurs is enough to make it fair to expect them to be men of some education.

The trouble with them is that they are not a slowly developed class, as were the coachmen whom they have so largely displaced. They have no inherited instincts of caution to make up in emergencies for lack of knowledge or experience, and they have not for their machines that restraining affection which most coachmen have for horses. The existing method of issuing and continuing licenses is undoubtedly ill-calculated to serve any useful purpose, and the public demand for its reform should be peremptory.

The Call of the North.

To people who have never done any arctic exploring, the narratives of those who have seem to supply numberless reasons why a little of it should be enough for anybody. That bleak region evidently has, however, a mysterious charm and fascination which its invaders have not yet succeeded in putting into their books in a shape comprehensible to the uninitaite, and, invariably as have cruel suffering and the sort of work that breaks the heart been the most prominent features of these journeys, the readiest to undertake them are the men who have already frozen and starved at the top of the world.

Commander PEARY says that he will take active part in no more expeditions to the north, but it would not be at all surprising if he changed his mind in a year or two, and already one of his companions in the recent conquest of the pole, Prof. MCMILLAN, is announcing not only the intention to explore Crocker's Land next Summer, but to devote his whole life to arctic travel. The great prize has been won, but there are enough minor rewards to tempt him—if it be not the mere obsession of loneliness and cold. That, once felt, is apparently never to be cast off while strength remains.

THE NEW HOUSE OF GOVERNORS

Coming Conference at Washington Will Serve a Crisis in the Nation's History.

FOR THE STATES ALONE

William George Jordan Defines It as a Sovereign and Effective Protest Against Centralization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me apropos your clear and able article of Nov. 25 on "The House of Governors," to give a brief resume of the original plan and to present to your readers its vital points of differentiation from a mere conference or convention of the Governors?

The writer in February, 1907, nearly three years ago, sent to each of the Governors of the United States, to President Roosevelt, and to leading statesmen, publicists, editors, and educators advance proofs of a pamphlet bearing the title, "The House of Governors," with the subtitle, "A New Idea in American Politics Aiming to Promote Uniform Legislation on Vital Questions, to Conserve State Rights, to Lessen Centralization, to Secure a Fuller, Freer Voice of the People, and to make a Stronger Nation." The gist of the plan was given in a single paragraph:

The House of Governors.

It is proposed that the Governors of the forty-five States (Oklahoma, the forty-sixth not then having been admitted) meet annually for a session of two to three weeks to discuss, consult, and confer on vital questions affecting the welfare of the States, the unifying of State laws, and the closer unity of the States as a nation. The House of Governors would have no lawmaking power, nor should it ever aspire to such power. Its force would be in initiative, in inspiration, and in influence. The Governors would seek to unite on a general basis of action on great questions to be submitted to the Legislatures of the respective States in the Governors' messages. It would seem that an august, dignified body of forty-five Governors, representing their States, with the lawmaking power of forty-five Legislatures behind them, should in time become an inherent part in the American idea of self-government and a powerful factor for good in the Nation.

While prior to this date we had in our history a few neighborhood meetings of the Governors, there had never been a meeting of the Governors of the Nation, and the simple, natural idea of securing uniform laws through the joint action of the State Executives had not been broached.

In the following October of 1907 President Roosevelt issued an invitation to the Governors to a conference with him on the subject of the Conservation of the National Reserves, which was convened in May, 1908. At the close of this session, in an adjourned meeting, the Governors appointed a committee to arrange time and place for a session of the Governors in a body of their own, independently of the President. This committee has now set the dates, Jan. 18, 19 and 20, 1910, for the first meeting of the House of Governors in Washington.

In my original plan, and on numerous occasions since that time, the writer has pointed out that a mere conference of the Governors will never accomplish the full work they should perform. We have reached a crisis in the history of the Nation where a new method is needed, a new representation of the States and the people. There is to-day no true representation of the States as States; the members of the House of Representatives represent not their State, but their Congressional District, and are more interested in an appropriation that affects that district and appeals to their constituents, than of a vastly greater movement affecting the whole State. The Senators, moreover, represent the State Legislature rather than the State, and if, by any ingenious interpretation, they may be said to represent their State, it is only within the limitations of the Constitution under which the Congress must act.

Before the signing of the Constitution, absolutely all rights belonged to the States and to the people; by this document the States and people transferred certain rights to the Federal Government to act as a Committee of the Whole. But as a law-making power Congress was limited strictly to eighteen specific kinds of acts—beyond this it had no other power. All other rights were reserved to the States and to the people. So vital was deemed the clear comprehension of this point that, though it seemed clearly self-evident in the original Constitution, it was specifically reiterated in the ninth and tenth amendments. The States had their own field of legislation, the Federal Government its clearly limited field.

Between the two soon appeared a "buffer territory" of questions national in scope, but not Federal, according to the Constitution. No one State could solve them, Congress had no power. They belonged to all of the States. The Constitution left the power with the States, but, wisely, did not pin them down to a specific method of exercising it. The situation demanded a new representation of the States and the people, and it was to meet this need that the House of Governors was suggested.

The House of Governors gives to the people the third representation, the representation of the States as States in their relation to each other, in their joint attempt through their Governors and their Legislatures to secure by concerted action those needed uniform laws impossible for the Federal Government to supply under its Constitutional limitations, and equally impossible for forty-six States acting as isolated, individual factors, without union or unity.

Some of the many vital questions upon which free discussion tending toward uniform legislation is desirable may be named: marriage and divorce, rights of married women, corporations and trusts, insurance, child labor, capital punishment, direct primaries, convict labor, prison reform, contracts, uniform system of conveyance, inheritance tax, income tax, mortgages, referendum, election reforms, and similar topics.

It is hopeless to expect relief through constitutional amendment granting the Federal Government power to handle these subjects.

It is practically impossible, besides being inadvisable. In 106 years, barring the three war measures, (known as the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments,) we have had no amendment of the Constitution, although over 2,000 attempts have been made. As the people have never increased the power of the Federal Government by the weight of a hair in a century and a quarter, they will surely never grant the forty or fifty new amendments necessary to empower the Government to solve the questions now belonging to the States, which it is their sole privilege and absolute duty to work out for themselves.

The House of Governors makes this possible without any constitutional amendment and without displacing the status quo of existing political institutions. It must, however, be more than a conference, a convention, a "get-together meeting" of the Governors to talk things over informally. It should be actually and really a House of Governors, carrying in its name, methods, and associations the idea of representation. It would be a dignified, deliberative body, but not a lawmaking one. Its very power would be in the full, free discussion of the States, sitting in joint session on questions that are outside the purview of the States individually and of the Federal Government. The Governors should meet as a body of peers, not dominated by the President, or even influenced by him. He should have even less right to be present than at a session of Congress.

The House of Governors by its very existence would mean that it was seeking to solve those questions that the people of the States had considered unwise for the Federal Government to meddle with, and upon which they had never consented to empower it to act. For this reason the President at Washington, or any member of his Cabinet, should never be present at its deliberations. Such attendance would be an unwise attempt to mix Federal oil with the water of purely inter-State interests.

The House of Governors should be indorsed by the separate State Legislatures. The State and the people should feel that when their Governor enters the House he carries with that entrance the dignity of representing the State; that he is not merely an individual Governor choosing to confer with brother Governors. He should be one sent by his State to the annual session, to the House of Governors meeting at an established time, and to represent the people in the larger interests covered by the letter and spirit of the body's avowed purposes.

The House, by furnishing a means whereby the States may jointly take up the common performance of neglected duties, would eliminate about 90 per cent. of the need of Constitutional amendment. Were the remaining 10 per cent really needed it would form a new and hitherto untried way of initiating the call for a constitutioanl amendment by a vote of two-thirds of the State Legislatures. The same conditions that have kept us from uniform laws, the inability of the States to come together as State sovereignties, have rendered constitutional amendment almost impossible. The House of Governors will cut the Gordian knot of this dual difficulty as well as provide an easy way of solving many other problems confronting the Nation to-day.

WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909.

Chauffeurs and License Plates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Oswald Hessler, is right. The standard of intelligence and moral character among chauffeurs is not as high as it should be. Many of the hideous accidents reported would have been avoided if every Tom, Dick, and Harry who wishes to earn $25 a week, or more, could not easily qualify as a chauffeur.

As to the National Highways Association's interest in the size of the numbers on license plates, why not go further yet, and make the numbers as large as those used in France? The New York license numbers, running up to near the 100,000 mark, cause a crowding of figures by the present system. Could this not be obviated by the use of a series mark of different color—either a letter or a figure? Old numbers which are no longer in use should be called in and given to those taking out new numbers. This would help to keep our numbers from running into six figures. Numbers should be illuminated at night by a light arranged above them, as pictures are illuminated in art galleries. There should be no half-way measure about this. The present side illumination is inadequate, even if the light does, to some extent, strike the number. A new form of lamp is sorely needed. There is money for the man who makes it.

MOTORIST.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909.

Bad Traffic Arrangements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The highway laws, as enforced around New York, are unjust and unintelligent to a degree. Great attention is now being given to outlying districts—Pelham Parkway, the Boston Post Road, &c. Here motor cycle policemen lie in wait for the motorist who exceeds a speed of fifteen miles an hour. In these thickly wooded sections greater speed is safe. It is folly to place policemen there, when all the accidents occur in thickly built-up sections.

Furthermore, the traffic arrangements on Fifth Avenue and other crowded streets protect the pedestrian from the automobile, but fail to protect the automobile from the pedestrian. When the traffic officer holds up his hand all vehicles stop, to permit those on foot to cross the street. But when he signals the waiting line of motors and carriages to proceed, pedestrians continue to dart across in front of them. This is unfair to those on wheels. When signalled that they have the right of way, they should really have it. The chauffeur who disregards the traffic officer's signal is arrested, but the pedestrian who ignores it has no trouble.

MOTORIST.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909.

The Packing of Letter Boxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of myself and a number of neighbors we appeal to you to aid us in the protection of our private mailing boxes in vestibules. In short, the Post Office Department informs us the packing of letter boxes with advertising matter must be prevented by the police. The police have nothing to do with these letter boxes and do not know the contents. The letter carrier does know that often these boxes are abused by would-be advertisers. Cannot you come to our relief?

J. R. KEY.

New York, Nov. 20, 1909.

"Material" Achievement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valued issue of Nov. 23 you print in full the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees accepting Mrs. Stetson's resignation from the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The third paragraph as printed reads:

> Both from the standpoint of material achievement, as well as from that of spiritual attainment, she has left the evidence of her untiring devotion.

Surely your representative erred in transcribing this passage! Can we find "material achievement" in a body that cannot have a "material stomach ache"?

E. M. A.

New York, Nov. 26, 1909.

Municipal Sale of Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper I see the notice of a sale of horses which have grown old in the city's service. Is New York not rich enough to care for them, or, at least, to have them put comfortably out of the way? To me it seems a rather sad confession of poverty or heartlessness.

L. L. LEGGETT.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909.

The Diphtheria Figures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES "M. C. H." inquires how Dr. Darlington's statement that the decrease in diphtheria since the use of antitoxin is 70 per cent. can be true, when the Board of Health reports 16,431 cases for 1908, against 14,757 cases for 1906.

What Dr. Darlington probably said, and certainly meant, was that the decrease in mortality was 70 per cent. There were more cases in 1908 than 1906, (perhaps owing to increase in population,) but the deaths from the disease have decreased. Whereas it was once almost always fatal, it is now controlled and our children survive. This one fact, even if there were not many others equally wonderful, would justify vivisection.

E. S. ROGERS.

One who owes her life to animal experimentation.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909.

INSURGENTS AND THE SPEAKER

If Cannon Aids in Good Legislation His Work Will Be Indorsed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent in his Sunday article on the insurgents, has been misinformed in their purpose. If what he says should happen, it would be an insurgent victory, and not a defeat.

The insurgents are in the same position in regard to progressive legislation that your correspondent says President Taft is. They do not care so much how it comes about as they do that we shall have the progressive legislation.

If Speaker Cannon has decided to get under the wing of President Taft, and through the President force progressive legislation, the force will not be applied against the insurgents, for they will not only assist the President in forwarding any such legislation, which they have been fighting for all the time against the opposition of Cannon, but will assist the Speaker in any commendable work that he may espouse, but they will not allow him to claim unchallenged that it is a victory for him over them because he should come over. It is not in the good things that Cannon might undertake that he would have opposition from the insurgents, but if he undertakes to form inner organizations, as he has done in the past, that destroy representative government and block progress, he will be opposed.

In brief the insurgents are for honest representative government, and they will welcome anybody to join in that purpose. If Cannon comes in for that purpose, whether under the stress of too vigorous public sentiment for him to resist, or for other reasons, the insurgents will consider it a most signal victory for them.

C. A. LINDBERGH.

Washington D. C., Nov. 28, 1909.

Wedded Adaptability.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At 30 I was happy as a business woman, with a weekly income of $25. I spent my spare time reading, studying, hearing the best music, seeing the best plays, so that if I should remain an "unclaimed flower" I might not be too narrow minded. Instead of placing my spare money in a bank I purchased the best books, reasoning that in case of dire need my library could be sold, and that the use of my books was worth more than a few dollars' interest. I had several tried and true friends that were a great comfort to me. Yes, I was happy, but—or rather because—it never occurred to me to wish to remain unmarried.

I married a clerk whose salary was exactly the same as mine, $25 a week. Of course, we keep house. I do all of my own housework; it was hard at first, but I fought and won. Occasionally I went to the opera. I have no stated amount of pin money, because I do not want it; my husband has the better business head. I ask my friends to visit me during the day because my husband does not care for society. When I am alone and have the time I read; when my husband is home I devote myself to him, because he is not "bookish." Yet who dares to call me a "drudge" or a "slave"? My husband, whom I love and honor above all men, is very proud of his well-informed wife, and our little son, now 3 months old, seems to love me almost as much as does his father.

Dear sisters, stop puzzling; try to love—and love wisely—instead of wishing to be loved.

> Give love and love to your hearts shall flow,
> A strength in your utmost need.
> Have faith, and a score of hearts shall show
> Their faith in your word and deed.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909. BLESSED.

The Love-Making Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trouble with "Unclaimed Flower" seems to be that she does not realize the subtle charm of the wonderful game of hide-and-seek we call love making.

Though probably not different from the average man I look back on five different experiences of this delightful game, and find that the tactics in every instance were identical. Let her be elusive, coquettish, and vain, for, on reflection, I find that these were the characteristics that first aroused my interest. A certain amount of insincerity (the more the better) is also desirable, as it sustains interest and gives her command of the situation.

To these truly womanly qualities add the charm of a pretty face, and then show me any right-minded man who can resist.

M. L. R.

New York, Nov. 24, 1909.

She Must Have "Charm."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been so amused and entertained by the letters brought forth by the plaint of "Unclaimed Flower" that I am tempted to add my "widow's mite."

Maggie Wiley demonstrated to us very cleverly last Winter that it is "that damn charrum" that counts. Yes, that and an appreciation of how a man is made or marred by his wife, consciously or unconsciously. The average business man has a long, hard day at his office, and he works with his mind and his body from the time he leaves the breakfast table until he comes home at night. Perhaps he does not return singing the hallelujah chorus, for he is generally pretty tired. But he is mighty glad to get home, just the same, and find some one "sweet and warm and silk-lined waiting for him in the twilight."

Suppose things have gone wrong at the office. A good dinner and all the bright things that have been picked up from the papers, amusingly told, will rest him more than anything else. For men love to be amused, and a woman without a sense of humor is too hard a proposition for any one man! She has to be his "funny bone" to help him over his hard places—be his chum, and gain for herself that happiness which a helpmeet knows. Any woman with or without "charrum" can marry—"just plain marry"—any man, by persistence or by pursuit.

But to attain the best life has to offer, to be a happy wife and mother, she must make, cheerfully and gladly, many little sacrifices every day. She must learn not to be dominated by the petty worries and anxieties that beset us on all sides. To be her husband's chum—his "pal"—that he can take off on a fishing or hunting trip, who can rough it with him and enjoy it, and who can help him in all things with her tact and loving wisdom. For we are the "weaker sex" who build up and strengthen the "stronger," and the recompense is certainly worth while.

The woman who really wants to make some man happy will not be "unclaimed" long.

SOUTHERN WIDOW.

New York, Nov. 27, 1909.

Hickory Nuts for Park Squirrels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago I noticed an item in THE TIMES, it may have been a letter from a correspondent, stating that the squirrels in one of the city parks were short of food. I have a box of hickory nuts—some of last year's and some probably of the year before—that I'd be glad to send to them if I knew to whom to address them. Thought possibly you could furnish me the information.

F. C. JONES.

Bullville, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1909.

GOING FISHING.

> Just a good excuse to wear
> Trousers decked with patch and tar,
> Old soft hat that fits your head
> Like a pillow to a bed;
> Faded coat and shoes that show
> Holes and cracks from heel to toe,
> But so easy to your feet
> That your comfort is complete,
> Going fishing.
>
> Sitting by a rippling stream,
> Counting bubbles in a dream,
> Thinking of your boyhood days
> In a kind of memory haze,
> Getting not a single bite,
> But a healthy appetite,
> Lasing till the stars come out—
> That's the greatest charm about
> Going fishing.

MINNA IRVING.

FIGHTS TO KEEP WIFE FROM POTTER'S FIELD

Aged Contractor, Once Prosperous, Can't Get Funds to Give Her a Proper Burial.

ADOPTED CHILD LEFT THEM

Mrs. Raymond, Grieving for the Loss of Girl She Brought Up from Babyhood, Died in Her Husband's Arms.

"I don't want to talk about it; it's an ordinary case. I've tried every way to get the money, but the friends I had are dead or gone away."

So said James Raymond, contractor, 72 years old, tall and thin and worn, who stood like a soldier in his frayed blue suit. The "case" he spoke of was that of a young and pretty woman whom his wife, Virginia, and he in their prosperous days had adopted as a baby. She has married and forgotten the past, while he is left without a penny, and his wife, who died on Saturday, now lies in the Bath Beach Morgue awaiting burial in Potter's Field.

The aged man sat on a sofa yesterday in the lodging house at 1,923 Benson Avenue, Bath Beach, where his wife had died, twisting together the fingers of his long, thin hands. He had a head not unlike Gen. Sherman's, with close-cropped white beard and long, white, wavy hair crowning a high forehead. Though his voice and attitude suggested despair, the courage in his deep set blue eyes contradicted it. The eyes flashed, and for a moment there was courage in his voice as he said:

"I know how to figure any kind of contract. I'll pit myself in that business against any man if I can get the chance. If there was time to borrow the money to bury her, why I could pay it back."

That was what he wanted—only the money to save from Potter's Field his wife of 20 years; the money to give her a proper funeral, such as her life entitled her to, and a tombstone with her name upon it.

The story is known in the neighborhood, and people, talking to his landlady, have tried to figure out a way to give the gentle old man his only wish, but the neighborhood is poor and the people in it have troubles of their own—what with the children and cold weather coming on. So no real help has come.

"They may keep her for two more days in the Morgue," said the husband, "but how can I get the money in that time; an old man can't well get work; it's just an ordinary case. My adopted daughter? That's past and done. She's gone"—here his eyes flashed again and he shut his fists—"I won't speak of her."

He sat with his legs crossed now, one hand supporting his head and hiding his eyes.

"Yes, I was a soldier," he said in answer to a question. "How did you know that? My attitude? I was a young man when I served in the war."

Then it came out that he had fought in the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox; had followed every General from McClellan to Grant, who had commanded that corps. He had fought at Antietam; had watched Pickett's gray thousands swarm from the trees across the valley to sweep up the slope of Missionary Ridge, and had charged through the forests of the Wilderness when the cannon shot brought the branches crashing to the ground.

"A pension?" he leaned forward as if to state an extraordinary fact. "I was never wounded once. I could have got a pension, though, had I kept my papers. After the war I went back to contracting and did nothing about it. There was no need of them."

After the war Raymond was successful in business. It was contracting of all kinds, but chiefly railroads and water works. When forty, he married a woman a year or two older, the wife Virginia who died Saturday. Everything went smoothly. His business prospered, and there was but one thing to lessen their happiness. They had no children.

So then they adopted a girl—he would not tell her name—and she had always the best they could provide. Then Raymond got his biggest contract—the construction of 170 odd miles of railroad for a Southern line. He put some $60,000 into that, and had just bought a house in Brooklyn. Then the company failed.

"Well, I went down hill after that," said Raymond, listlessly. "I lost my nerve, I guess, for a while. But," he sat erect again, "I've got it now. I'm not so active in body, but I'd back myself against any man, young or old."

After his mishap Raymond had somewhat recuperated. He made enough to live comfortably, but without putting anything by. He never really quite caught hold again. Whether it was the changed circumstances or not, the adopted daughter, now a young woman, packed up one night less than two years ago and left. This told considerably on Mrs. Raymond. Her life had centred in the girl. No word came till a year and a half ago, and then from a friend Mr. Raymond heard where she was. "Something told me then not to go near her," he said.

He found her in Manhattan, a baby in her arms. Her husband, apparently, had not done well, and neither he nor she had kind words for him.

After that his wife went to the house in Bath Beach to economize. Raymond's business was gone, his property was gone, and he stayed in Manhattan to get work, sleeping "in any old place," and making some money as a solicitor of contracts. But last July the company he represented failed, and he moved to Bath Beach.

He had a little work through the Summer, but in the last three weeks none at all, for three weeks ago his wife fell ill. It was heart trouble brought on by hardship and old age, the doctor said.

"Some papers," said his landlady, "told how he was so poor she couldn't get proper care. That was not so; he got her everything, and he sat by her all the time."

"They said she was found dead," said Raymond. For the first time he lost control of his voice and swept his hand over his eyes. "She said good-bye to me. I was with her. She said, 'I'm going,' and she kissed me.

"I haven't a dollar," said Raymond. "I don't owe any money, but I haven't any place to borrow. If I could earn it in time—two or three days—but they won't let an old man begin. There are lots of capable old men. It's an ordinary case."

SLOW TRIP BY BALLOON.

Night Journey of 35 Miles Takes Five and a Half Hours.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 28.—A night balloon journey, which at times barely exceeded a drifting flight, was made from here before sunrise this morning by William Van Sleet, pilot, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Jay J. Benton of Boston, Mass., in the balloon Massachusetts, the aeronauts landing at West Lebanon, N. H.

The journey of thirty-five miles occupied five and a half hours, the start being made at 4 A. M. The highest elevation reached was 8,000 feet, when crossing the Connecticut River.

MISS ALICE BLECH TO WED.

Mrs. Taft's Social Secretary Engaged to Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Blech to Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr., U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, of this city. The wedding will probably take place in the early Spring. The bride-elect is the only daughter of the late Paul Blech of the Consular Service and through her mother, a connection of the Bulloch family of Georgia, and cousin of ex-President Roosevelt. She has lived with her widowed mother in this city for the past five years and came very much into public notice last Spring when she was selected by Mrs. Taft to serve as social secretary at the White House.

Miss Blech is a young woman of many accomplishments and distinguished appearance. She was educated almost entirely abroad. Lieut. Wainwright was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1898, since which time he has seen service in all parts of the world, having eight years of sea duty to his credit. He is now on duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Miriam Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Peirce Crosby, to William Lane Suddeth of Lexington, Ky.

Miss Louise Cromwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cromwell of New York and Washington, had her introduction to society here to-day when she was the guest of honor at a tea by Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff. The Gaff home, one of the new residences in the Du Pont Circle district, was beautifully decorated and the company invited to meet Miss Cromwell selected entirely from the younger ranks of society. Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee and Miss Marion Oliver did the honors of the tea room.

David Jayne Hill, the Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Hill left for New York to-day to pass two weeks before sailing for Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam entertained a dinner company of fourteen young people this evening.

Mrs. Logan Tucker entertained at a tea for young people this afternoon complimentary to her débutante sister, Miss Marguerite Barbour. Mrs. Richard Hooker and Mrs. James F. Mitchell assisted the hostess.

Mrs. George Audenried, who now makes her home in Paris, has arrived in Washington for her annual visit to her sister-in-law, the widow of the late Col. Joseph C. Audenried, U. S. A.

Mrs. Nathan Sargent and Miss Sargent have leased their home on Farragut Square for eight months, which time they will spend in Europe.

Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton and Miss Sophie Stanton have returned to their Washington home after a year's absence in Europe.

Vice President Sherman has not leased the house of H. E. Pellew for the Winter, as he expected to do. He will make other arrangements.

Society at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyons gave a luncheon at the Daniel Boone cabin to-day. At another luncheon there Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby were guests. Mr. and Mrs. Russel C. Graves luncheoned at the cabin, as did Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dabney and Mr. and Mrs. George Gunton were entertained by J. T. McAllister at luncheon in the Boone Cabin.

Among those who spent the day driving were Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Miss Irene Kuhne, Douglass Freshfield, Miss Freshfield, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holbrook, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCollough.

To-day's arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Merritt of Pelham Manor, Miss M. Markey and J. B. Markey of Brooklyn, and D. W. Hershey and J. K. May of Harrisburg.

Princess de Blankenburg Arrives.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the French liner Touraine was the Countess de Druchheim de Colmar, who is also Princess de Blankenburg. She is accompanied by her son. They came incognito. Her son will finish his education here.

DAZIE WANTS TO GET DAVENPORT THEATRE

Dancer Would Establish There a Similar Company to That of the Theatre Antoine.

DAVENPORT MAY NOT SELL

His Friends Say "Theatre of Ideas" Will Be Completed After a Building Dispute Is Settled.

If Butler Davenport does not intend to carry out his "theatre of ideas" plan, in the still unfinished playhouse in West Sixty-third Street, Mlle. Dazie, the dancer, stands ready to take the building, and to establish there a sort of American "Theatre Antoine," she said yesterday. Mlle. Dazie declared that she had commissioned H. P. Rice of the McVicar-Gaillard Realty Company to try to obtain the theatre for her in case Mr. Davenport did not wish to resume building operations himself. Her plan is to present a programme of pantomime, dances, ballets, one-act comedies and classic plays, such as are done successfully at the Theatre Antoine, Paris. Most of the plays would be by American authors, she said, but sometimes pieces would be brought directly from the Theatre Antoine or the other small Parisian theatres devoted to this kind of entertainment. The Davenport Theatre has attracted her on account of its small seating capacity, and its location so near The New Theatre.

In the meantime Butler Davenport's friends say that he has not abandoned his plan to finish the little playhouse and to establish there a stock company. A man who knows him well and who is associated with him in the theatre plan, said yesterday that work on the house would be resumed in a week or two, and that the theatre would be ready for opening before the end of February. This man explained that the real reason for the cessation of work was a disagreement between Mr. Davenport and the firm of builders that had charge of the construction. At present, according to this informant, Mr. Davenport was engaged in straightening out his differences with the builders. He will engage another firm to complete the work. Mr. Davenport, he said, believed it good policy to make no statements about the matter.

Members of Mr. Davenport's prospective stock company appear content to await developments, although Mary Shaw, who was announced as leading woman, is now a member of another organization. Gabrielle Tavastsjerna, a Scandinavian actress, who has been engaged for the Davenport company, explained to a reporter the other day that she had confidence in the success of Mr. Davenport's plan, and while she was not at liberty to speak for him, she did say she knew the theatre would be opened before Spring.

Mlle. Dazie says, if she should succeed in getting the theatre, she will organize a stock company composed of Spanish, Italian, Brazilian, Hungarian and French artists, and a corps of Russian coryphees. She will appear herself, but she does not intend to monopolize the programme, she says. She is now playing in vaudeville, but intends to retire after a few more weeks, to devote her attention to the theatre plan.

NEW TOSCA AGAIN.

Hammerstein to Give a Special Performance for Mme. Carmen-Melis.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to give an extra performance this week, on Thursday evening, outside of his regular subscription series.

Mme. Carmen-Melis, who created a most favorable impression when she appeared in "Tosca" for the first time in America last Friday evening, will again sing in the Puccini opera on that evening. Mme. Carmen-Melis is a Sardinian by birth, and beautiful.

The rest of the cast will include Mr. Renaud as Scarpia, Mr. Zenatello as Cavaradossi, and Mr. Gilibert as the Sacristan.

MALKIN AT THE MANHATTAN.

Russian 'Cellist Makes His First New York Appearance.

A large audience attended the concert at the Manhattan Opera House last evening. Joseph Malkin, the Russian 'cellist, made his first New York appearance there. Others on the programme were Mmes. Gerville-Reache, Miranda, and Grippon, and Messrs. Carasa, who sang the "O Paradiso" air from "L'Africaine"; Zeroia, Huberdeau, Devries, and Duffault.

Mr. Malkin played the Saint-Saëns concerto for the 'cello with an orchestral accompaniment, and Popper's "Hungarian Rhapsody." Mr. de La Fuente directed the orchestra in the "Tannhäuser" overture.

ARRIOLA AT METROPOLITAN.

Boy Pianist Plays Liszt Concerto at Last Night's Concert.

Pepito Arriola, the boy pianist, played at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last evening. His programme included the Liszt concerto in E flat. Others on the bill were Mmes. Flahaut and Gluck and Messrs. Clement, Witherspoon, and Dinh Gilly.

The orchestra, under the direction of Max Bendix, played the overture to "Rienzi," the "Casse-Noisette" suite, and Berlioz's overture, "Carneval Romain."

NEW THEATRE CHANGES.

Only Five More Performances of "Antony and Cleopatra" This Season.

Only five more performances of "Antony and Cleopatra" will be given at The New Theatre this season, and two of these will be special matinées. The dates for these presentations are Thursday afternoon, Dec. 2; Friday evening, Dec. 3; Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7, and Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 13.

About the first of January E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will go on tour. "The Nigger," Edward Sheldon's new play, will have its premir on next Saturday night. The first performance of "The School for Scandal" will be given on Dec. 16.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marguerite Clark and Robert Demster have been engaged to play the Princess and the King in "The King of Cadonia."

The Rev. Charles Graves, pastor of the Unitarian Church at Passaic, N. J., has invited Frank Daniels to give a Sunday night talk at his church on "The Mission of the Comedian."

Lew Fields's production, "The Jolly Bachellors," will open in Rochester, N. Y., next Thursday evening, and play several cities, including Boston, before coming to New York.

Charles Frohman has decided that a new play by John Galsworthy, author of "Strife," now running at The New Theatre, shall be the first production at his London repertoire theatre, into which he will convert the present Duke of York's Theatre in February.

Rehearsals of "The Arcadians," by Mark Ambient and A. N. Thompson, will begin today. In which New York theatre the piece will be given has not been decided.

A one-act play and pantomime called "Colombine" will be given at the Comedy Theatre next Friday afternoon after the four-act play "In the Long Run" to be presented by the American Dramatic Guild. Camilla Ralberg, who was at the Irving Place Theatre when Heinrich Conried was manager of that house, will make her debut as an English-speaking actress in "Colombine."

The one hundredth performance of "The Chocolate Soldier" will take place at the Lyric Theatre to-night. Souvenirs will be given to the women in the audience. At the Comedy Theatre the one hundredth performance of Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot" will be held.

FOR CLEVELAND MONUMENT.

He Was Embodiment of Public Spirit and Integrity, Says Goldwin Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Writing in the current number of The Cornell Era, Goldwin Smith, the historian, says of Grover Cleveland:

"It is pleasant to all that a monument is to be erected to the memory of Grover Cleveland. For glory won by dazzling achievements homage is always easily obtained, but that which claims our homage in the case of Grover Cleveland is public duty, with nothing dazzling about it, precisely, faithfully, and, despite all opposition and detraction, unswervingly performed.

"Some years ago I was at Princeton for the reopening of the university. The ceremony was followed by a public meeting in a large hall filled by an audience partly academical, but principally general, to hear an address on general politics from Grover Cleveland. The address was written; it was wise rather than striking; not well delivered. But the feeling of the meeting for the man could not be mistaken. Heartfelt homage was evidently being paid to one regarded as an embodiment of public spirit, integrity, and wisdom. There could not be happier omen for the State."

JOHN FORSELL IS ILL.

Whitehill Now Studying His Part in "Czar und Zimmermann."

John Forsell, the Scandinavian baritone, who made his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Lohengrin" in the first week of the season, has not been heard there since, notwithstanding the fact that he has been announced to appear with the company twice.

He was cast for Amfortas in "Parsifal," but Clarence Whitehill, the American baritone, sang the part. "Czar und Zimmermann" had been announced for production at The New Theatre last Friday evening, but it was necessary to postpone the production until next Tuesday because no one in the company knew the part of the Czar but Forsell.

Now it develops that Mr. Forsell will be unable to sing the part on Tuesday. He is said to be ill. Mr. Whitehill has been studying the part of the Czar, and it is probable that he will sing it on Tuesday evening, when Lortzing's opera is revived at The New Theatre.

FLORENCE ROBERTS'S PLANS.

Now Rehearsing Her Company in Three New Plays Before Going West.

Florence Roberts will begin rehearsals this week for her first tour under the direction of the Shuberts. She will appear in three plays with a company large enough for all of them, and a special production for each one. These plays will be "The Transformation," a new drama by Rupert Hughes: "Gloria," by James Fagin, and "The Movers," by Martin Morton.

Miss Roberts's tour will take her to the Pacific Coast early in the year, and through the Western territory where she is best known. She has played only a few engagements in New York, the latest being in Edward Milton Royle's play, "The Struggle Everlasting." She will come East in the Spring.

More Money for Yale Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—James S. Metcalfe, dramatic editor of Life, has sent to the University Dramatic Association for the proposed Yale theatre $430, contributed by members of the class of '70. Already the fund, begun last Spring, is $8,000.

Dr. Wm. Geoghan Found Dead in Bed.

Dr. William Geoghan of 160 West 106th Street, one of the staff physicians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died suddenly, probably of heart disease, some time Saturday night. He went to bed apparently feeling well on Saturday night, and when his wife went to awaken him for breakfast yesterday morning he was dead. Dr. Geoghan was 55 years old.

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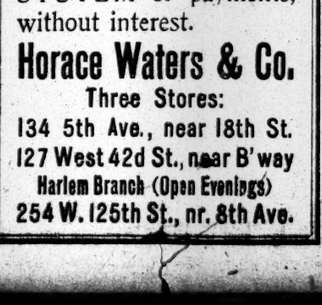

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TUNIS VAN P. TALMAGE DEAD

While He Was in the Army Brooklyn Made Him Aldermen's President.

Tunis Van Pelt Talmage, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen of the old City of Brooklyn, and a son of Thomas G. Talmage, who was the sixth Mayor of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 216 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was for many years prominent in Democratic politics in Kings County.

Mr. Talmage was born in Clinton, N. J., seventy-seven years ago. Although he was but seventeen years old when gold was found on the Pacific Coast in '49, he started for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He ran out of money at Colon and shipped as a sailor on the Pacific side, working his way up the coast to the gold fields.

In 1852 he returned overland to Brooklyn, of which his father had been elected Mayor in 1845.

Tunis Talmage engaged in the coal business, first as a retail dealer and then wholesale. In 1860 he was elected Supervisor from the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, and two years later became an Alderman.

In 1863 he organized the Sixty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, and went to the war as a captain. While at the front, in 1864, he was again elected an Alderman, and made President of the board. He then resigned his commission and returned to Brooklyn to preside over the City Fathers.

Mr. Talmage was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn in 1865. He was beaten by one vote in the City Convention, Martin Kalbfleisch being named.

In 1874 Mr. Talmage was elected to the State Assembly, and re-elected the following year. He was active in bringing about the legislation affecting the assessments for Prospect Park.

Mr. Talmage was a first cousin of the late Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, one of the best-known Brooklyn preachers.

He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Col. JOHN R. WEBSTER, soldier, and for many years editor and publisher of Webster's Weekly, which he founded, died yesterday at Reidsville, N. C., of paralysis. Col. Webster was 64 years old. He was twice elected to the Legislature as an independent Democrat, and in 1888 defeated Lee S. Overman, now United States Senator, for Speaker.

Mrs. SARAH E. TOWNSEND, who had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years, died at her home in Brookline, Mass., on Friday. She was the widow of Henry Townsend. Mrs. Townsend was a sister of Mrs. Daniel W. McWilliams of 39 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, and an aunt of the Rev. Dr. Robert Marshall Blackburn of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Penn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ASH.—Nov. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ash, a daughter.

FRANK.—Nov. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Frank, a daughter.

ISAACS.—Nov. 24, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Isaacs, a daughter.

MEYER.—Nov. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, a son.

STERN.—Nov. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Stern, a daughter.

Married.

ADAMS—MOORE.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, 44 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J., Edna Marguerite Moore to John Barcroft Adams of Boston, Mass. Toledo and Chicago papers please copy.

CLARK—DWIGHT.—At the First Unitarian Church, Boston, Mass., Fanny Pickman Dwight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Dwight, to Grenville Clark.

HERTZBERG—WOLF.—Sadye Wolf to Frederick I. Hertzberg of Roseville, N. J.

BLEYER—COHEN.—Nov. 25, Lotta Cohen to Harry Bleyer.

BROWN—KEARNEY.—Nov. 24, Emma M. Kearney to Alfred T. Brown.

CLARKE—LEIGH.—Nov. 23, Eleanor L. Leigh to Francis T. Clarke.

COHN—SIMON.—Nov. 24, Mildred Simon to Isadore Cohn.

FITZPATRICK—McDERMOTT.—Nov. 27, Elizabeth McDermott to William G. Fitzpatrick.

GRAY—ROSET.—Nov. 25, Lillian Roset to Harry J. Gray.

ISENBERG—LINDEMAN.—Nov. 25, Frances Lindeman to Michael Isenberg.

KELMARTIN—SMITH.—Nov. 24, Susan Smith to Michael J. Kelmartin.

LANGMAN—CHURCHILL.—Nov. 25, Daisy Churchill to Francis Langman.

LEVY—LAZARUS.—Nov. 24, Helen Lazarus to Melville L. Levy.

LEVY—TURNER.—Nov. 25, Jeanette Turner to Saul C. Levy.

OHLY—HALLOWELL.—Nov. 27, Helen Hallowell to John H. Ohly.

PARKER—KIERNAN.—Nov. 27, Elizabeth Kiernan to Willard B. Parker.

RAUCH—SIMON.—Nov. 24, Amelia Simon to Samuel Rauch.

STERNBERG—WEINGARTEN.—Nov. 24, Byrdie Weingarten to H. S. Sternberg.

STOCKMAN—WOLFF.—Nov. 25, Rose Wolff to Charles Stockman.

THIES—HIEPE.—Nov. 24, Elsie Hiepe to Rudolph Thies.

THOMPSON—GORMERLY.—Nov. 24, Kate Gormerly to James Thompson.

ULLMAN—MULLER.—Nov. 24, Frances R. Muller to Nat Ullman.

Long Island.

LEVY—BLOCK.—Nov. 25, Far Rockaway, Emilie Block to Jacob Levy.

New Jersey.

BEATTY—JARVIS.—Nov. 25, Orange, Elizabeth Jarvis to Ogden Beatty.

GRAHAM—JONES.—Nov. 25, Elizabeth Daisy Jones to William J. Graham.

HARRIS—WESTENFELDER.—Nov. 24, Elizabeth Mathilde Westenfelder to Clifford Harris.

LAYNG—BISSELL.—Nov. 27, East Orange, Nina Bissell to John Layng.

PURCHASE—STURM.—Nov. 24, Newark, Emilie Sturm to W. Howard Purchase.

SCOTT—MAURER.—Nov. 24, Elizabeth Henrietta Maurer to Robert G. Scott.

YOUNG—CREVELING.—Nov. 25, West Portal, Mary Creveling to Landis D. Young.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—Wilbur, suddenly, at his home, 174 Godwin Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov. 30, at his late residence, at 2:30 P. M. Train (Erie main line) leaves New York, Chambers St., 1 P. M.

ANDREWS.—After a short illness, on Friday, Nov. 26, 1909, Blanche Landgraf Andrews, wife of Constant A. Andrews and daughter of the late Samuel B. H. and Augusta Hay Vance. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAXTER.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, Catharine Chichester, youngest daughter of Gertrude Schultz and the late William K. Baxter. Funeral from her late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

BROTHER JOSEPH.—On Friday evening, Brother Joseph, Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of New York. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M.

BULLUS.—At her late residence, 100 East 17th St., New York, Nov. 25, 1909, Mary Jean Porterfield, wife of Albert Bullus. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Monday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Special trains will leave for Woodlawn at 12:10 P. M.

DOLAN.—Catherine, widow of the late Daniel Dolan, Sunday, Nov. 28. Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 129th Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 9:30 A. M., thence to All Saints' Church, Madison Av. and 129th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered, 10 A. M.

FERINA.—Suddenly, at St. Francis's Hospital, on Nov. 27, 1909, the Rev. Charles Ferina, D. D., pastor of St. Rita's Church, College Av. and 145th St. Divine office on Monday, Nov. 29, at 10 A. M. Mass at 10:30 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

FISK.—Clinton B. Fisk, suddenly, at San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 28, aged 38, son of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Janette C. Fisk. Burial at Coldwater, Mich.

FLIESS.—Fletcher Willard, infant son of William M. Fliess, Jr., and Caroline Gillender Fliess, at their residence, 305 West 88th St., on Nov. 28.

GLOKNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, 1909, Edward Glokner, beloved husband of Caroline M. W. Glokner, in his 64th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Taxpayers' Association of the 10th, 11th, and 17th Wards; Harlem Property Owners' Association, and the United Real Estate Owners' Association, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 50 East 124th St., on Monday, Nov. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GUITERMAN.—Sigmund; suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 32 West 45th St. Funeral at convenience of family.

HALSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Nov. 27, 1909, Francis S. Halsted, beloved husband of Lilian M., and son of the late Griffen B. and Mary J. Halsted. Funeral services at his late residence, 529 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Nov. 28, John F., beloved son of the late Joseph and Margaret Kennedy. Funeral private from the residence of his brother, James A. Kennedy, 1,345 70th St., Brooklyn.

LAPSLEY.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 27, David Lapsley, eldest son of Margaret Jeffries and the late Samuel Welsh Lapsley, in the 49th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Brady mail flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MERCER.—Suddenly, Nov. 27, 1909, George W. Mercer, in his 70th year. Services at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, 28 West 84th St., Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1909, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

MYERS.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, at her home, 309 West 70th St., Mary Moffat, wife of the Rev. Alfred E. Myers and daughter of the late David and Suzanna Muir Moffat. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

PRENTICE.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, at her late residence, 53 East 55th St., Ella Crawford Sheldon, wife of William S. P. Prentice and daughter of the late William C. Sheldon. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, corner of Hicks St. and Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 o'clock.

QUACKENBOS.—At her residence, 331 West 28th St., New York, Friday, Nov. 26, Laura A., wife of Dr. John D. Quackenbos, and daughter of the late Theodore W. and Caroline M. Pinckney, in the 58th year of her age. Funeral services Monday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av.

SIMES.—Nov. 28, Mabel Jean, only daughter of Rowland J. and Sarah J. Simes. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMALLWOOD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 28, 1909, Samuel Blackwell Smallwood, M. D., at Astoria, L. I., in his 69th year. Funeral service will be held at St. George's Church, Franklin and Woolsey Sts., Astoria, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 4 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

STEWART.—At Wusih, China, on Oct. 17, 1909, Fanny W., widow of Judge John H. Stewart of Trenton, N. J. Due notice of funeral will be given later.

STONE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 23, 1909, of pneumonia, Georgiana Colgate, widow of George F. Stone and daughter of the late Robert Colgate. Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

TALMAGE.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, 1909, Tunis Van Pelt Talmage, aged 77 years. Funeral services Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., at his late residence, 216 Eighth Av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

VARIELL.—In Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 27, 1909, in her 34th year, Julia Curtis, wife of Arthur D. Variell, M. D., daughter of Walter S. Curtis of Woodbury, Conn. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the residence, 164 West Main St., at 2 o'clock. Burial at convenience of the family.

WEBSTER.—Entered into eternal life, on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1909, Ellen Butterworth, beloved wife of the late Hon. E. D. Webster, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Martin I. Cooley, Plainfield, N. J. Buffalo and Washington papers please copy.

WILKINSON.—Suddenly, Nov. 27, Azelia Steele, wife of Marcellus Wilkinson and daughter of Azelia Whitmore and the late Henry Smith Steele. Funeral Monday, 11 A. M., at 144 Renshaw Av., East Orange, N. J.

BERNSTEIN.—Isidore, Mount Sinai Hospital, Nov. 24.

BOHEN.—Michael, 238 East 95th St., Nov. 26.

BROWN.—Adelaide E., 45 West 46th St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

EGAN.—Peter, 34 Lewis St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ESTERBROOK.—Bessie, 44 1st St., New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 26. Funeral private.

FOLCKE.—Henry, 1,249 Park Av., Nov. 26. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GLEB.—Henry, 645 Columbus Av., Nov. 27, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

GRANGER.—Albert, 140 West 105th St., Nov. 26, aged 91.

HILL.—Arthur P., Mount Vernon, Nov. 27. Funeral private.

HYNES.—Sarah, 289 West 118th St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

KILROY.—Andrew W., 191 Waverley Place, Nov. 26. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KING.—Emma, 255 West 126th St., Nov. 26, aged 62.

KING.—Sarah, 500 West 144th St., Nov. 27.

LYNAM.—Michael, 934 East 165th St., Nov. 27. Funeral notice later.

McGINTY.—Rose C., 29 East 108th St., Nov. 27, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Ann, 314 East 40th St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

O'KEEFE.—Patrick, 544 Greenwich St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

POUND.—Lucy, 326 East 144th St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

QUITMAN.—David, 110 West 114th St., Nov. 27, aged 84. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SCHLESINGER.—R., Mount Sinai Hospital, Nov. 26, aged 77.

SCHNEIDER.—Pauline, 400 East 84th St., Nov. 27, aged 30. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

STEILEN.—Emert A., 356 West 15th St., Nov. 27, aged 71. Funeral service to-day.

TARR.—Ann, 25 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, Nov. 27, aged 82.

ULOTT.—Frida Beth Israel Hospital, Nov. 27. Funeral private.

VINCENT.—Julia, 145 East 111th St., Nov. 27, aged 17 months.

WATERS.—Annie H., 248 East 115th St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

WENNEIS.—John M., 220 East 15th St., Nov. 26, aged 84. Funeral to-morrow.

WINKLER.—Margaret, 480 East 138th St., Nov. 27. Funeral Dec. 1.

WRIGHT.—Nicholas, 403 East 22d St., Nov. 27, aged 3. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

CUSICK.—Thomas, St. Peter's Hospital, Nov. 26, aged 46. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

FEITNER.—Ella, 114 4th Av., Nov. 27. Funeral notice later.

FON.—Thomas, Nov. 27, aged 32. Funeral 136 Smith St. to-day, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—John A., 675 Decatur St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-morrow.

LEDDY.—Martin J., 414 Henry St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

MACMILLON.—Franklin, 344 14th St., Nov. 26.

McNAMARA.—James, 1,275 Nostrand Av., Nov. 26. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

OTTENS.—John W., 235 Hewes St., Nov. 26, aged 67.

SCHNEIDER.—Catherine, 400 12th St., Nov. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

SWAN.—Evedina, 89 Cooper St., Nov. 27, aged 78.

THOMPSON.—Lucy, 49 Shepherd Av., Nov. 27. Funeral private.

New Jersey.

ALLEN.—Frances R., Dover, Nov. 26, aged 8. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

COATES.—George L., Morris Plains, Nov. 26, aged 27.

CRANE.—Hannah, Elizabeth, Nov. 26. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

FREUND.—Charles J., 40 Franklin St., Newark, Nov. 27. Funeral private.

GRANT.—Alexander, Whitehouse, Nov. 27, aged 77.

LEONARD.—Silas P., Rahway, Nov. 27, aged 64. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

HUNKEN.—Anna C., in memory of, died Nov. 29, 1907.

JONES.—Ellen Q., mass St. Ann's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, 8 A. M.

McCORMICK.—Annie S., mass Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

McLEER.—Joseph P., in memory of, died Nov. 30, 1907.

MULLANE.—Clara, mass St. Jean Baptiste Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 8:30 A. M.

Wearing Pearls All Night

Because it has been said that pearls are benefited by being worn, it is not a warrant for wearing a pearl necklace about the throat all day and all night as some people do at present. It is true that pearls may be injured by being locked in a safe for years without ever being worn at all, but the advice "Wear your pearls" does not mean wear them continuously. The ordinary use of a pearl necklace for all occasions when pearls are appropriate will not harm them, but ceaseless contact with the skin night and day will result in injury to the pearls.

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Clinton B. Fiske.

Clinton B. Fiske, 38 years old, former city editor of both The New York Evening Journal and The American, died in San Antonio, Texas, yesterday. Word

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Prior to the holiday the course of prices on the Stock Exchange last week was controlled almost exclusively by considerations growing out of the decision in the Government's favor in the "Anti-Trust" suit against the Standard Oil Company. The effect of the Circuit Court's judgment was intensified by the fact that the market had been for a number of days moving forward rapidly and excitedly under the stimulus of a broad speculation growing out of the acknowledged negotiations under way for the merger of a number of the larger copper producing companies. The progress of these negotiations had been smooth, and, as is always the case in deals of such magnitude, they had inflamed the speculative imagination to a point where securities other than copper shares had been eagerly sought in the belief that the proposed combination would have favorable results in many directions. A hasty reading of the long decision of the court led to the conclusion, natural under the circumstances, that it struck at the present form of control of a great many corporate enterprises, and that specifically it was aimed at exactly the sort of amalgamation proposed by the copper people. There was a rush to throw over copper stocks, the most conspicuous of these, Amalgamated, declining 6 points or so in the course of liquidation, while the shares of other industrials, including United States Steel, a leading example of industrial combination, were similarly depressed. Protestations on the part of those engaged in the promotion of the copper merger that their plans had received no setback in the Standard Oil decision were at first entirely ignored, but upon the resumption of business after Thanksgiving Day evidence was supplied by the course of prices that the influence of the first shock—exaggerated as this was by professional operations for the fall—was passing and that a more sober contemplation of the event and its bearing was dominating the market. The actual position of securities is, of course, still buttressed by the great profits piling up in all lines of trade and cropping out in dividend increases and the remarkable earnings statements of railroads and manufacturing concerns. Final judgment on the Standard Oil decision, while it should be deferred theoretically until the Supreme Court passes upon the case, will probably be made practically when the recommendations of President Taft's message have become public and the probable drift of legislation determined after the convention of Congress. Determined effort seems to be in the making to secure revision of the Sherman act, the "anti-trust law," certain features of which, it will be recalled, even Mr. Roosevelt considered too harsh, but in any event it is difficult to imagine the administrative branch of the Government taking technical advantage of powers conferred by that law to harass essentially law-abiding corporations.

It is fairly obvious from the attention devoted by financial markets to the situation created by the Circuit Court's decision that the money market position is taking second place in the general financial situation. The reasons are apparent. The New York banks have been holding their own for several weeks in the face of the demands of the interior, a large amount of new financing, and direct losses of gold to South America. There is now a substantial premium on New York exchange at Chicago, where an even larger discount existed ten days ago, and this movement, if not the immediate forerunner of a return of funds from the interior, certainly forms absolute evidence of such relaxation inland as must soon result in the return flow of money to the East. Corporation financing continues to increase, as recent calls for fresh capital show, while the shipments of gold to South America on London account persist. These exports, however, along with other favoring factors, are rapidly promoting ease in London, where open market discounts have dropped to 3⅞ per cent. as against the 5 per cent. Bank rate. So helpful has been the play of the various influences at work upon the English money market that the Bank of England last week made a statement of almost unprecedented strength, its reserve percentage, thanks to various changes, including an addition of $6,000,000 in bullion, rising to 55.93, which is almost exactly 10 points above the nine-year average of 44.94 per cent. for this season of the year. Such a striking position carries reassurance of slight disturbance even in the event of fairly serious political developments in connection with the budget rejection. Discussion is, of course, under way of the possibility of an early reduction in the Bank rate, but this probably runs too far ahead of prudence, although the action of the Bank at the close of the week in once again releasing gold for export to South America is an encouraging sign.

There are not wanting indications of a seasonable relaxation in activity in those lines of trade which are always interrupted or slowed down by the inclement weather of the Winter season. Building operations and construction work on roads, canals, water works, and especially railroads, are much curtailed or altogether abandoned with the advent of Winter, and there follows a natural diminution in the demand for materials and supplies necessary to such work, and also in money requirements. In general trade, however, which embraces the multitudinous enterprises catering to the wants of millions of people there is experienced no such halt. What a tremendous volume of business it is which grows out of the supplying of such wants—and the requirements of that percentage of enterprise in other lines which still goes on in spite of weather conditions—is nowhere better illustrated than in the record traffic returns of the country's railroads and in the tabulations of bank clearings the country over. Last week the Southern Pacific, reporting for the year ended June 30 last, disclosed the last trace of the post panic depression in its loss of $2,735,000 in gross earnings, but to offset this there was a gain of $6,273,000 in net earnings with a final balance for the year, after dividend deductions, of $9,477,000. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, from funds received from the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which made a payment of 6½ per cent. upon its stock, declared a special dividend of 2 per cent. Half of this amount went to the Reading owing to its holdings of Jersey Central stock, and the incident was significant, not in itself, because the amounts involved were small, but because it bespoke the possibility of a more liberal disbursement to the stockholders of an important railroad in the near future. Another dividend increase of the week was that of the Mackay Companies, which raised its payment upon its common shares from a 4 per cent. to a 5 per cent. per annum basis. These were the week's striking evidences of a prosperity which is so general as to call for no detailed illustration.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LESS DEPRESSION IN LONDON.

Stock Exchange Loses Fear of Financial Difficulties Before Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Stock Exchange threw off to a considerable extent this week the depression which attended the previous week's settlement, though there is still more politics talked than business done in Capel Court. The bank's official rate would undoubtedly have been reduced but for the Directors' fears of monetary perturbation following the expected rejection of the budget by the Lords. But meanwhile American finance bills are maturing and the Bank of England is letting money back into the market and other banks are following suit freely.

The Statist notes that the Stock Exchange, which is strongly Tory, is now much less pessimistic than it was a week ago or so with regard to the effects which will follow the rejection of the budget, without offering a reason for the change, while The Economist says that as it is evident that the revenue will be collected whether the budget is rejected or not and that there is little danger of a Government loan, members are growing more concerned about the results of the general election than about unlikely financial difficulties before it. The Liberal free trade organ adds:

"Even Unionist stock brokers are now beginning to realize that we may have four more years of Lloyd-George."

STOCKS STRONG IN BERLIN.

Prospects for International Copper Combination Have Good Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Last week on the Boerse was mainly strong, especially the latter half, owing to the simultaneous publication of strong bank reports in London, Paris, and Berlin. The total improvement of 115,000,000 marks in the status of the Reichsbank is of unusual dimensions and was due chiefly to the redemption of 48,000,000 marks in Treasury bills.

The stock market took great encouragement from the clearing financial skies at home and abroad. The strength of Steel shares in New York and the rise of copper shares with the prospects for an international copper combination eliminating fluctuation in copper prices, made a strong impression on the market. London's strength, particularly in Kaffirs, gave an impetus to the upward tendency.

German Government loans were strong.

PARIS BOURSE OPTIMISTIC.

Some Expectation That Bank of England Will Reduce Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—There was a slight depression in prices at the close of the week which was attributed solely to the approach of the month end settlement. On the whole the temper of the market was optimistic. Some hope is entertained that the Bank of England will shortly reduce its discount rate. The political uncertainty in England has practically no effect on speculation in France.

Reports of favorable progress in the negotiations for a consolidation of the copper interests of America are generally regarded as well founded. Rio Tinto, however, after a moderate advance, reacted somewhat, the last quotation being 1975. African gold mines were stronger. Rentes and the credit issues were firm.

THE OUTLOOK IN WHEAT.

Movement From Farmers Heavy, But Loss in the Visible Supply.

The wheat market the past week has been interesting through the developments in the December option, which advanced to the highest premiums of the Fall over the May until the short interest was apparently eliminated, and then broke rapidly with Chicago December Saturday very nearly even with May. Part of the decline was due to the fact that shorts bought in Duluth and in Nebraska rather important lines of cash wheat to come forward for delivery. This buying, together with the covering in the open market, eliminated enough of the short interest, so that when the outside longs who have waited for still higher prices attempted to sell there was a disappearance of the premium.

In the later deliveries the developments were also in favor of higher prices until the end of the week, when there was some reaction in sympatny with the decline in the December.

A factor in the advance of the market was the lighter movement of Spring wheat in the Northwest and the position of cash wheat, with the continuation of very active milling operations throughout the country. The buying movement was further encouraged by some adverse advices from the Argentine, although there was practically nothing new in these advices.

The present situation of the market is attracting close study. The movement of wheat from farmers' hands has been heavy this season, totaling since the 1st of July about 5,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. On the other hand there has been a marked falling off in shipments of United States wheat. Up to the 1st of November this was about 21,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour compared with last year, and the movement during the month of November has apparently not developed any change in this proportion.

With the decrease in the exports and the increase in the receipts the natural deduction would be that there would be corresponding increase in stocks compared with last year. Such, however, has not proved to be the case. The stocks of wheat in the visible supply have since July 1 increased about 28,000,000 bushels, compared with an increase in the same period last year of 39,000,000 bushels. The statistics show that there has been a drain upon visible supply points this season of about 37,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago.

The question is, of course, where this wheat has gone to. At the opening of the crop movement all supplies of wheat and flour throughout the country were very much reduced. It is possible that they have seldom if ever been lighter. It took a great quantity of flour to replenish the stocks, and it is quite possible that buyers with last year's experience so fresh not only bought a normal supply of flour, but bought enough to supply more than their ordinary needs ahead, and are possibly overstocked. Locally the stock of flour is very heavy, and both the receivers and consumers appear to have ample stocks on hand for a considerable period, resulting in a good deal of flour going in storage.

If this is the condition generally throughout the country there is a likelihood of a decrease in the demand for flour, which naturally will result in a decrease in the demand for wheat for milling by the mills.

Abroad the markets have been moving rather irregularly, showing some nervousness over the American strength, but the European needs have been excellently well supplied this season by the immense shipments from Southwestern Europe. The Russian shipments have been extraordinarily heavy, so that the total world's exports have since Aug. 1 been 187,000,000, against 102,000,000 bushels last year and 158,000,000 bushels two years ago. With world's exports so much in excess of last year the European visible supply of wheat has increased only 11,000,000 bushels in excess of the increase during the same time last year, showing that there were unusual requirements to be filled abroad the same as in this country.

The season is now rapidly approaching when the markets will be largely influenced by new crop conditions, and this is apparent in the reports received from Argentina. That crop is just ripening, and advices indicate a result about the same as last year. Elsewhere the promise for the new crop is a favorable one.

In corn and oats the week has brought but little of interest. Prices have been sustained by moderate movement and unfavorable weather which has retarded the husking of corn and the movement of all grain to market.

Provisions have been excited, with a strong upward movement the latter part of the week, due to the persistently disappointing movement of live hogs and the demand for distribution, notwithstanding the very high price for all kinds of products.

COTTON MARKET NERVOUS.

Trade Is at Sea for Something Definite in Crop Figures.

The cotton market during the past week has nervously marked time with neither side, apparently, ready to take and maintain pronounced positions, until something further is known regarding the cotton crop. The ginning report, which was issued on Monday, showed, as expected, a falling off in the total ginning, not only in the amount ginned during the period, but in the aggregate since the 1st of September. The falling off was not sufficiently pronounced to afford any important clue to the crop. With the figures at hand the trade was just as much mystified as to the actual results of the crop as it was prior to the report.

This was shown in the estimates which were made during the week. One of the most pronounced bullish estimates was given out on Saturday showing a total of only 9,985,000 bales, another, given out on Friday, made a total of 10,200,000 bales, while the more conservative estimates ranged up around 11,000,000 bales. The average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, made the crop 11,231,000 bales. A Liverpool authority raised his estimate to 11,250,000 bales, and the average estimate of the members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was 11,462,000 bales. There were estimates in excess of 12,000,000 bales, so that it can be readily seen that there is a range of 20 per cent. in the extremes between high and low, and the trade is at sea for something definite in the crop figures.

The Government report on the crop will be issued on the 10th. That will be preceded by the Census Ginning Report showing the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 1. Between these two it is hoped that the estimate of the crop can be narrowed down to possibly a 10 per cent. range, if not even closer.

Speculatively the market has shown decidedly less interest. The big bull interests who were such conspicuous traders during the great advance have been less in evidence in their market operations, although they have confidently talked of much higher figures for cotton and the buying on the reaction has been such that the trade has been disposed to believe the big operators took profits on the strong spots and were sustaining the market on the weak spots.

The question of the demand for cotton this season is the one next to the supply, which is of tremendous importance. With the smaller crop there is consequently the smaller supply, plus the carry over of cotton from last year. A short time ago the idea prevailing was that the crop in Egypt, India, and Russia would be increased considerably making up in part for the deficiency in the United States, and with the increase in the carry over Sept. 1, compared with the preceding year, there would be enough cotton to supply the needs of the world.

The rapid advance in values, however, has shown an abandonment of this idea. The question now which appears to confront the market is the effect of the high price of cotton on the consumption. Has the advance in values carried the market to a point where the consumption will be restricted enough to make up for the deficit in the crop estimates?

The Fall has not been a successful one for mill interests, as evidenced by the very narrow margin in Fall River between the price of cotton and the price of finished cloths, this margin being so narrow that a reduction in wages is imminent unless the manufacturers waive their right to such reduction. Abroad the situation is shown in the curtailment of output and the short time general through England and on the Continent. There is also a great deal of short time in the United States. If these conditions are maintained through the year the reaction in manufacturers will certainly be very important.

The statistics show for the past week a decrease in spinners' takings of American cotton, the total for the week being 312,766 bales, against 410,355 bales last year. The total world's takings of American cotton this year have been 3,422,929 bales, against 3,661,326 bales a year ago. This is a decrease of only 238,897 bales. The crop estimates on the basis of 11,250,000 bales are about 2,250,000 bales under last year.

Taking into consideration the amount of cotton carried over, the total supply of cotton this year, including the into sight, has been 7,251,647 bales, against 7,586,611 bales a year ago. With the decrease in the spinners' takings the total visible supply of American cotton is now 3,851,640 bales, compared with 3,823,065 bales last year. The figures show, however, that it will necessitate a greater decrease in spinners' takings than there has already been, or a larger into sight movement, which is out of the question with the size of the crop, or else a very rapid reduction in the visible supply from now on.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Various Ferros Held Dutiable at Same Rate as Ferro-Manganese.

In a decision by Judges Gray, Lanning, and McPherson, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision adverse to the Government in a case involving the classification of ferro-chrome, ferro-venadium, and ferro-tungsten under the Dingley tariff.

The question before the court was whether the law required these ferros to be classified for customs duties with ferro-manganese mentioned in Paragraph 122, at $4 per ton, or as a metal unwrought, at the rate of 20 per cent. under the provisions of Paragraph 183. When the issue was before the Circuit Court, that tribunal disagreed with the Board of General Appraisers, which classified the merchandise as "metals unwrought," and put them with ferro-manganese under Paragraph 122.

Judge Lanning, who writes the decision for the Appellate Court, says:

"The decision of the Circuit Court is in accord with that of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States against the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company. The present attempt of the Government to show that, on the facts now presented, a different classification should be made is not convincing. There is some evidence before us that these ferro-alloys can be wrought into different shapes and forms by forging and hammering, but it is not shown that such changes are commercially profitable, or that the alloys are to any extent imported to be themselves wrought into useful articles. We agree with the court that the facts in the case do not warrant a departure from the classification made in the Roessler & Hasslacher case. The decree is, therefore, affirmed."

The Weekly Financial Review.

The financial aspects of the English budget controversy are interestingly put forth in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW. There is also an account of the English court decision that permits the reinvestment of income from American securities here without regard to the income tax collection

The rumors about the sale of 'Frisco and the Wabash, the agitation for amendment of the Sherman law, and the reported plans of the Standard Oil Company make the subjects of other articles.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A sale of ten shares of Guggenheim Exploration stock at 244 on Nov. 26 has been reported by a Curb house.

Joseph Walker & Sons, bankers, 20 Broad Street, New York, have issued an interesting circular for distribution, entitled "High Grade Railroad and Industrial Preferred Stocks as Investments." Particular attention has been given to an analysis of the railroad stocks.

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Copper Merger Halted.
Is Hawley After the Frisco?
The Unsolved Reading Mystery.
Answer of Corporate Wealth.
Bonds, Bonds and More Bonds.
Coal Men Short of Facts.
Wabash Deals May Be Near.
Why Europe Is Buying Our Securities.
Roosevelt a Builder Up.
The Open Market.
Public Utilities.
The Week in Bonds.
Pointed Market Compass.
Numerous Other Live Articles on Current Financial Events of Great Importance to Investors in this week's issue of
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 27. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES 4,954,015 SHARES.

Range for Year 1908. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1909. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 27. Bid.	Ask	Net Change	Week's Sales	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 27. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 27, '09.
16⅝	5	16⅞	Aug. 3.	12¾	Feb. 24.	15	15¾	— ⅛		**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000			..	15⅛	15⅝	15	15½	14¾	
52⅜	14	57½	Nov. 17.	38	Feb. 24.	54¼	54½	— ¼		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	54½	55¼	53½	55¼	48½	5,590
88⅜	45⅛	96¼	Nov. 19.	65	Feb. 26.	86¾	86⅞	— 6⅜		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Nov. 29, '09.	½	Q	92½	93⅛	86¾	86¾	85½	755,665
35	13	50	Aug. 12.	33½	Jan. 5.	48	48¼	— 1¼		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....		..	48½	48¾	48	48¾	34¼	800
24⅞	9½	49½	Aug. 2.	20¾	Jan. 13.	46¾	47	+ ⅛		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....		..	46¾	47⅜	46⅜	47	20¾	4,750
81¾	65	98	Oct. 4.	82	Jan. 7.	93	96	— ½		American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	..	100
10¼	4	15⅛	Nov. 18.	7½	Feb. 23.	14⅜	14½	..		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....		..	14½	14⅜	14¼	14½	9⅝	14,300
76⅞	44	86	June 4.	71¼	Feb. 23.	84	84½	+ ⅝		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	84⅜	84⅞	83	84⅜	75⅞	5,450
50¾	25½	76½	Nov. 4.	44¼	Feb. 24.	72⅞	73	— 1		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	½	Q	74¼	74¾	71⅝	73	46⅝	23,225
109	84¼	124⅜	Aug. 4.	107½	Feb. 23.	119	121	..		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	108	100
44⅜	24¾	79¼	Nov. 5.	42⅛	Jan. 5.	67⅛	68½	— 2¾		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '08.	3	A	69	69¾	67½	67½	43¼	6,600
97	88	107¼	Nov. 3.	98	Jan. 7.	103½	105	+ 1½		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '09.	3	SA	105	105	104½	104½	..	250
205	179¾	265	Nov. 20.	205	Feb. 23.	255	265	— 3		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	3	Q	265	265	262	262	..	375
8½	2¾	10	Sept. 3.	6¼	Feb. 25.	8½	8⅞	— ⅝		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....		..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	..	300
37⅜	12½	51⅞	Aug. 3.	34	Feb. 24.	45½	46	— 1⅜		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	46¼	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	28⅛	1,600
31⅞	12½	42¼	Apr. 13.	18⅞	Jan. 8.	26	27	— 1½		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,042,400	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	27½	27½	25½	26½	25⅜	3,900
17¼	5⅞	20	June 14.	12	Feb. 25.	14¾	15½	..		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....		..	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	1,300
36¼	17	47⅜	June 14.	29	Jan. 12.	39¾	42	— 1⅝		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	41¼	41¾	40	40	31¼	600
59⅞	31⅜	69¼	Aug. 4.	49	Feb. 23.	60⅝	61	— 1½		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¾	Q	62¼	62¼	60	60¾	56⅞	7,620
113	85½	122	Aug. 4.	100¼	Feb. 24.	115	116	— 1		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '09.	1¾	Q	115	115	114	114	110	300
8⅝	3	11½	June 1.	6	Nov. 26.	6½	7	— ⅛		American Malt. Corp.	100	5,601,000	.....		..	7	7	6	6⅜	7	500
51⅞	21	59	Sept. 20.	42	Jan 7.	43	44	— 5½		American Malt. Corp. pf.	100	8,651,000	Nov. 3, '09.	2½	SA	48	48½	42	43½	46½	3,495
107	55½	105½	Nov. 20.	77⅜	Feb. 24.	98¼	98⅜	— 4½		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1	Q	104	104	98¼	98⅜	93⅞	177,300
110⅝	87¾	116⅜	Aug. 6.	101	Jan. 2.	111¼	111¾	— 2		Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	113	113	111	111½	103½	2,450
32⅜	8	41⅝	Aug. 27.	26	Feb. 24.	34½	35	— 1½		American Snuff Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	90½	90½	90	90	83½	1,990
84½	70	92	Aug. 25.	80	Jan. 4.	89¾	90¼	— 2		American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '09.	5	Q	270½	270½	270½	270½	200	150
200	180	280	Aug. 5.	225	Mar. 9.	250	300	— 9½		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
97½	80	105	May 12.	95	Mar. 1.	97	100	— 1		American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	.....		..	65	65¾	64½	64⅞	40	3,370
41	28	68⅜	Nov. 19.	34⅞	Feb. 24.	64	65	— ¾		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	125	125⅞	124	124⅜	132¾	7,200
137¾	98¾	136⅜	Sept. 24.	121	June 17.	124½	125	— ¼		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	121⅝	121⅞	121⅝	121⅝	131	100
131	105	131	Apr. 8.	115	Nov. 15.	120	122	+ ¼		American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	254,785,600	Oct. 15, '09.	2	Q	143	143¾	141¼	141¼	130⅝	24,833
132⅜	101	145⅛	Sept. 29.	125	Feb. 1.	141	141¼	— 2⅝		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,680,100	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	100	100	99	99⅛	92⅞	3,168
97½	72½	104	May 10.	90¼	Feb. 6.	99¼	100	— 1⅝		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....		..	34	34½	33⅜	34	29⅞	800
32⅜	15½	40½	Aug. 27.	26	Feb. 24.	34⅛	35	— 1½		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	102⅞	103⅛	102⅝	103	..	1,350
97	78½	107⅜	June 14.	93⅜	Jan. 6.	103⅛	103¼	..		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 20, '09.	50c	Q	52⅛	52½	49	49½	51	45,000
53½	27½	54½	Nov. 19.	37⅝	Feb. 26.	49⅜	49¾	— 2		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	157,447,000	June 1, '09.	2½	SA	119¼	120½	118⅜	119⅝	98¼	62,300
101¼	66	125⅝	Oct. 2.	97⅞	Jan. 13.	119½	119⅝	— ¼		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '09.	2½	SA	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104½	101	1,600
104	83⅜	106⅜	June 29.	100¼	Jan. 13.	104⅜	104⅝	— ¼		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	July 10, '09.	3	SA	135	135½	134½	135½	110½	1,120
111½	59½	143¼	Aug. 12.	107½	Jan. 14.	134	135½	+ ½													
111⅞	76½	122¼	July 29.	103¼	Feb. 23.	116	116¼	— ⅝		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,206,800	Sept. 1, '09.	3	SA	116¾	116⅝	115	116	108¼	9,210
94	80	96	Apr. 12.	91	Nov. 23.	91	93	..		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	2	SA	91	92	91	92	91½	350
27¼	12	36¼	Sept. 21.	18⅝	Feb. 24.	67½	67⅝	..		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,802,000	.....		..	34½	35	33½	35	23⅞	1,800
57	35	69¼	Sept. 3.	47	Mar. 9.	34½	35	..		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	.....		..	68	68	67½	68	53	700
69¾	37¼	82⅞	June 7.	67	Jan. 9.	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅝		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	78⅜	79	76⅞	77⅝	55½	18,232
152¼	89	151½	Sept. 1.	118	Jan. 28.	144	147	+ 1⅞		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,994,500	Oct. 1, '09.	3	SA	145½	146½	145	145⅞	150½	900
24	12⅛	37	Nov. 13.	23⅞	Jan. 2.	35	37	— ½		Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	½	Q	36	36	36	36	23⅝	200
68	54	70¼	Nov. 15.	60¼	Jan. 11.	67	70	— 2¼		**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '09.	1¼	SA	68	68	68	68	..	800
180½	140	180⅜	Oct. 5.	165	Mar. 3.	177½	178	+ ½		Canadian Pacific.	100	149,908,900	Oct. 1, '09.	$3½	Q	177½	178⅜	175⅞	178	175¾	5,510
33	15½	51⅜	Oct. 7.	25¼	Mar. 2.	46	46½	— 1		Central Leather Co.	100	39,496,400	.....		..	46⅝	47	45¾	46	20	17,900
102	75¾	111	Sept. 22.	99⅜	Apr. 5.	108¼	108½	— ⅝		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,147,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	108⅞	109	108¼	108¾	102¾	1,075
220	160	323½	Sept. 18.	215	Feb. 28.	310	315	— 2½		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '09.	2	Q	314	314½	310¾	314½	211½	225
59⅜	25½	74⅞	Nov. 27.	47½	Jan. 6.	73⅞	74	+ 1½		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	19,524,800	Aug. 16, '09.	2	SA	66¼	66¾	66	66	47¼	600
68⅞	10	74⅜	Apr. 1.	51⅞	Feb. 24.	69¾	70	— ¼		Chi. Great Western, 3d as. pd.	100	44,465,100	.....		..	20½	20½	19½	20½	..	4,400
..	..	21¼	Nov. 4.	18¼	Oct. 29.	19¾	20	..		Chi. Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	.....		..	34⅜	34⅝	32	33½	..	1,100
..	..	35⅞	Nov. 4.	30	Oct. 7.	33½	35	— 1½		Chi. Great West. pf. B, 3d as. pd.	100	23,124,900	.....		..	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	..	500
..	..	26½	Nov. 15.	22⅜	Oct. 27.	25½	26	— ½		Chi. Great West. deb., tr. rcts.	100	28,127,600	.....		..	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	..	200
..	..	64	May 17.	55¼	June 11.	61	64	— 7		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	146,348,200	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	155⅞	156⅜	154⅜	156	150	43,000
152½	103½	165¼	Sept. 18.	141	Feb. 23.	156	156½	+ ¼		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	174	174½	173	174½	162⅞	800
164¾	138	181	Aug. 18.	158¼	Mar. 15.	173¼	174¼	..		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,618,500	July 1, '09.	3½	SA	182½	183¼	182	182¾	176	2,560
185½	135⅛	198¼	Aug. 18.	173⅛	Feb. 24.	182	183½	— ½		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....		..	3	3	3	3	..	100
8	1¾	4½	Jan. 25.	2	Feb. 6.	3	4	..		Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	16,862,900	.....		..	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	1½	100
7⅛	2½	7	Jan. 4.	4	Nov. 27.	6	10	— 3		Chicago Union Trac. pf. tr. rcts.	100	11,344,900	.....		..	11	11	10	10	13	200
18	9	18¼	Jan. 27.	10	Nov. 27.	13	16	— 2½		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Mar. 2, '08.	1	..	76	76	75	75½	68	900
70¼	47¼	70¼	Feb. 16.	68	Jan. 30.	74½	75½	— 2		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,255,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	50¾	50¾	47⅞	49	38¾	29,020
42	15⅝	52⅜	Nov. 19.	29	Feb. 23.	49	49¼	— ½		Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	113	113	113	113	..	100
75	35	113	Nov. 26.	67	Mar. 30.	112¾	..	— ½		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 15, '08.	2	A	56½	56½	55	55	49	800
59	21	68¼	Jan. 8.	51	Oct. 23.	55	55½	+ 2		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	80½	81	80½	81	70	1,050
79	50⅜	86	May 1.	76½	Jan. 2.	81	81¼	+ ¼		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	63⅝	250
76	39⅝	84½	Jan. 7.	73½	Jan. 2.	80	80½	— ⅞		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,961,200	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	86½	87¾	85	85	24	3,800
27¼	14⅝	88¼	Nov. 19.	21⅜	Feb. 4.	14⅞	148	+ 1⅞		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,773,500	Sept. 15, '09.	1	Q	147	151½	145⅝	147½	102¾	83,236
167¼	96	165¼	Jan. 4.	114½	Feb. 24.	147¾	148	+ 1⅞		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....		..	22	22¼	21½	22	19	5,100
20½	10¾	26½	June 2.	16½	Feb. 24.	22	22⅛	— ⅜		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	Oct. 11, '09.	1	Q	85½	85½	84¼	84¾	76½	700
80	56	93½	June 1.	73¼	Feb. 24.	84½	86	— 1¼													
181⅜	141½	200	May 14.	167⅜	Feb. 24.	185½	186	..		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,501,000	Sept. 20, '09.	2¼	Q	186	186½	184½	185½	177	3,900
575	420	680	Apr. 22.	535	Feb. 6.	580	605	—10		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '09.	2½	Q	580	580	580	580	507	202
40½	14¼	54	Apr. 20.	37⅝	Jan. 6.	46½	47½	..		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,600,000	.....		..	47¼	48	46¾	47½	33	8,750
83¼	39¼	90	Feb. 10.	79½	Jan. 6.	84	84½	..		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,772,400	July 15, '09.	2½	SA	83⅞	84½	83¾	84½	78	900
56	32½	71¾	Aug. 13.	56	Jan. 30.	62¾	63¾	+ 3⅝		Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	62⅜	62⅞	62¼	62¼	54½	100
38¾	27¼	41⅝	May 25.	32½	Feb. 23.	36¼	37	— ¼		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,764,500	Oct. 30, '09.	½	Q	36⅞	37½	36⅞	36⅝	34⅜	1,800
18¾	6	21	Jan. 15.	14¼	Nov. 9.	14⅞	15¾	— ½		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	15½	15½	15	15	17⅛	400
33¾	11¾	36½	Jan. 15.	28	Feb. 23.	27½	30	— 1½		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	29½	29½	20	29	31⅞	325
..	..	88	Oct. 27.	87½	Nov. 6.	87	88½	+ ½		Du pont De N. Powder Co. pf.	100	19,586,200	Oct. 15, '09.	1¼	Q	88	88	88	88	..	200
36	12	39	June 7.	22⅝	Mar. 11.	33¼	33⅜	..		**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....		..	33⅛	34	32½	33¼	33⅜	14,600
51⅜	24⅝	56¾	Aug. 9.	36½	Mar. 11.	47¼	47½	— 1½		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	48	48¾	47½	47½	47¼	1,320
41	16	46	Aug. 2.	28½	Mar. 11.	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	39½	40⅜	39½	40⅛	38¼	900
94	72½	95½	May 12.	55	Mar. 2.	..	88	..		**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	Q	82	82	82	82	..	100
89	59	94	Aug. 11.	80	Feb. 24.	88	89	— ¾		Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	91	91	90	90¼	87	300
162¾	111	172¾	Aug. 12.	150¼	Feb. 23.	161	162	— 2½		**General Electric Co.**	100	65,178,800	Oct. 15, '09.	2	Q	162	162½	160	161	159	7,000
109½	78¾	110	Jan. 4.	91	Mar. 12.	100	105	— ⅛		Granby Con. Min. Smelt. & Power.	100	13,487,100	Dec. 15, '08.	2	Q	104	104¾	103	104¾	103½	900
148¼	113¾	157⅛	Aug. 12.	136⅝	Feb. 24.	142¾	142¾	+ ⅝		Great Northern pf.	100	209,950,400	Nov. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	141⅞	143½	140⅞	142⅝	140⅞	23,020
75⅛	48½	88½	Aug. 12.	65⅛	Mar. 12.	80¾	81	— ¾		Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	...	.....	Sept. 15, '09.	$1	..	81	81¼	79¼	80½	74¼	13,200
40	20	81¼	Nov. 26.	39	Feb. 1.	82	..	+ 1¼		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	Nov. 13, '09.	1	Q	80	81½	80	81¼	33½	900
93	69	94½	June 11.	88	Apr. 27.	87	90½	— ⅛		Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 13, '09.	2	SA	90½	90½	90⅝	90⅝	89	200
96½	67	93	May 10.	74	Nov. 24.	73	80	— 5		Homestake Mining.	100	21,840,000	Nov. 26, '09.	50c	M	76½	76½	74	75	94	885
149¾	122½	162¼	Aug. 12.	137	Feb. 23.	146⅜	147	..		**Illinois Central.**	100	109,270,400	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	146½	147¼	146¼	147	147	1,100
20	6¾	24¼	Nov. 16.	11⅝	Mar. 23.	22⅞	23	+ ⅜		Interborough-Metropolitan.	100	93,262,100	.....		..	22⅞	24	21½	22⅞	14½	61,020
49½	17⅜	57¼	Nov. 16.	36⅜	Mar. 23.	55⅛	55⅜	+ ⅝		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	55	56½	53¾	55¼	35¼	31,400
67⅝	52	112½	Nov. 20.	62	Jan. 30.	106	108	— 2⅜		International Harvester.	100	60,000,000	.....		..	110⅜	110¾	107½	108½	65½	2,950
110¼	99	126½	Nov. 6.	109¼	Jan. 16.	122	123	— 1		International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	122	123	122	123	108¾	400
13¼	8	19¼	Aug. 24.	9½	Mar. 13.	15¾	15½	..		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....		..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	12⅜	1,200
65	47	69¾	Aug. 3.	47¾	Mar. 18.	59	60	— 1½		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '09.	½	Q	61½	61½	60	60	57½	810
39⅞	13	54¼	Nov. 12.	33½	Feb. 25.	50¼	50½	— 1⅝		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	52	52	50⅜	50⅜	31⅜	2,200
84½	65	91⅜	Sept. 20.	82½	Jan. 30.	88¾	89	— ⅝		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '09.	1½	Q	89½	90	89¾	89¾	70¾	1,355
32½	10	36	Apr. 15.	26¾	Nov. 27.	27¼	28	— 1½		Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400	.....		..	28½	28⅞	26¾	27¼	20¾	730
57	27½	62	Apr. 15.	48	Sept. 9.	49⅛	49½	— 2⅝		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	51¼	51⅝	49⅛	49⅝	47¼	1,800
68	54	70¼	Nov. 15.	60¼	Jan. 11.	67	70	— 2¼		**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	80	80	80	80	60½	100
180½	140	189⅜	Oct. 5.	165	Mar. 3.	177½	178	+ ½		Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....		..	44¼	44½	43½	44¼	31½	5,250
98	79¼	118½	Aug. 16.	94	Mar. 1.	102½	102⅝	— ⅝		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1	Q	70¾	70¾	70¼	70⅝	65¾	300
..	..	122½	Nov. 3.	115	Oct. 28.	121	121¼	..		Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....		..	10	10	8½	8½	..	200
..	..	111⅞	Nov. 26.	109	Sept. 1.	111	111⅞	+ ⅞													
40	15	47	Sept. 14.	30	Feb. 25.	40	42¼	— ⅝		**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sept. 15, '09.	1½	Q	110	110¼	109⅞	110⅛	..	6,625
30⅞	18⅜	35½	June 5.	24⅝	Feb. 24.	32	33	— ⅝		Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....		..	24	24	24	24	24½	100
78⅞	56⅜	87½	Aug. 18.	70	Mar. 2.	84	85	— ⅝		Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	..	100

STATEMENTS OF OUT-OF-TOWN BANKS

CHARTERED 1866.

Brooklyn Trust Company

177 Montague Street, 1205 Fulton Street, Cor. Wall St. & Broadway, Manhattan. } Brooklyn

Capital $1,000,000
Undivided Profits, $2,208,113

OFFICERS:
Theodore F. Miller, President.
Samuel W. Boocock, Vice President.
Alexander M. White, Vice President.
David H. Lanman, Treasurer.
S. W. Husted, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas T. Barr	Theodore F. Miller
Samuel W. Boocock	Willis L. Ogden
George W. Chauncey	Joseph E. Owens
William N. Dykman,	John J. Pierrepont
William Hester	Charles M. Pratt
Francis L. Hine	George G. Reynolds
William A. Jamison	Charles A. Schieren
David H. Lanman	Edward M. Shepard
Frank Lyman	J. H. Walbridge
Howard W. Maxwell	Alexander M. White
Willis D. Wood	

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK

28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST London, E. C.

Capital.....$2,000,197
Surplus and undivided Profits.... 8,291,000

No. 9,563.
Treasury Department.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

The Audubon National Bank of New York, located in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

The Audubon National Bank of New York, located in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of October, 1909.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY.
[Seal.] Comptroller of the Currency.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 40 YEAR GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. GOLD TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "D."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated December 1st, 1904, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery as of December 1st, 1909, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Pennsylvania Company 40 Year Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Gold Trust Certificates, Series "D" and will be received until 3 P. M., November 30, 1909.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, November 15, 1909.

The Franklin Society 5%

Established 1888. First Mortgages the security. Under supervision of State Bkg. Dept. Convenient methods. Begin with $1 or more, or send for Booklet A.
One Beekman St., New York.

6% GOLD BONDS

Secured by 400% net assets. Endorsed by TRUSTEES, both corporate and individual. AN ASSURED INCOME FROM AN ASSURED SECURITY.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
Estab. 1896. | 489 5TH AV. New York.

Irving National Exchange Bank

Strictly a Commercial Bank.

Resources over Twenty-nine Millions.
West Broadway and Chambers St., New York

LACKAWANNA STEEL,
NEW JERSEY ZINC,
POPE MAN'F'G COM. & PFD,
VIRGINIAN RAILWAY,
Bought, Sold, and Quoted.
WEED and GWYNNE,
7907-8 Hanover. 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,

33 WALL STREET.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

New York, November 22, 1909.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York, is hereby called to be held at its banking office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To vote upon resolutions authorizing and approving of the purchase by this Bank of the assets and business of the National Copper Bank, as the same shall appear upon the books of the said Bank at the time of the merger, which shall be at least equal to the assets and business of the said The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York, at the time of such merger.

2. To authorize the increase of the capital stock of The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York from three million dollars ($3,000,000) to six million dollars, ($6,000,000,) by the issue of thirty thousand (30,000) additional shares, each of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100), which said increased capital stock shall be used for the purpose of acquiring the said assets and business of the National Copper Bank, to the end that the said National Copper Bank may be consolidated and merged with this Bank;

and to confirm the action of the Board of Directors in declaring a dividend of 21 per cent., contingent upon the consolidation of this Bank with the National Copper Bank becoming effective.

3. To provide that the Articles of Association of this Bank be amended so that the name of the Bank shall be changed to The Mechanics' and Metals National Bank of the City of New York, so that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty-five nor more than forty Directors, as from time to time the by-laws may prescribe, so as to provide for additional officers, so as to provide that a number of Directors less than a majority as determined by the by-laws of the Bank shall constitute a quorum, and in the event that the Articles of Association shall be so amended and the Board of Directors increased, then to elect a Board of Directors in accordance with such amendments.

4. In the event that the capital stock shall finally be increased to $6,000,000 by the addition of 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100, then to waive the right to subscribe for such shares and to authorize the use of such additional shares in acquiring the assets and business of the said National Copper Bank.

And generally to vote upon any and all propositions in connection with the proposed merger and consolidation and the increase in the capitalization, the amendment in the Articles of Association and the issue of the proposed capital stock and the waiver and use thereof, as shall be necessary in order to carry into effect the proposed merger and consolidation and the acquisition by this Bank of the assets and business of the National Copper Bank.

The transfer books of this Bank shall be closed from 12 M., December 11, 1909, to 10 A. M., December 24, 1909.

This meeting is duly authorized and called and this notice is duly given by order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 30.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has been declared, payable December 1, 1909, to stockholders of record November 23, 1909. F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 19, 1909.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid January 3d, 1910, to preferred stockholders of record at noon, December 18, 1909.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Coupons due December 1, 1909, from MERIAM JUNCTION & ALBERT LEA and SOUTHWESTERN EXTENSION bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the company's office, 25 Broad Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON CO. First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 15, due December 1, 1909, will be paid at maturity at the office of FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
H. D. CARSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Girard National Bank

Philadelphia, November 16, 1909

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$28,965,285.92
Due from Banks	6,637,919.37
Exchange for Clearing House	1,816,704.12
Cash and Reserve	7,315,323.67
	$44,735,233.08

LIABILITIES

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	4,011,908.01
Circulation	1,078,300.00
Deposits	37,645,025.07
	$44,735,233.08

Francis B. Reeves, President.
Richard L. Austin, Vice President. Joseph Wayne, Jr., Cashier.
T. E. Wiedersheim, 2nd Vice President. Charles M. Ashton, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS

Francis B. Reeves	W. Frederick Snyder	Morris L. Clothier
Richard L. Austin	J. Mauran Rhodes	John Gribbel
Malcolm Lloyd	John Sailer	George McFadden
George E. Bartol	Robert Toland	Francis B. Reeves, Jr.
Daniel Baugh	Simon B. Fleisher	Wm. W. Frazier, Jr.
Rodman E. Griscom	Wm. Newbold Ely	George D. Rosengarten

Complete Facilities for All Branches of Commercial Banking

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans, Disconuts and Investments	$14,237,524.13
Due from banks	2,805,099.78
Clearing House exchanges	1,436,278.47
Cash and reserve	3,749,559.66
	$22,228,462.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,387,786.63
Circulation	837,300.00
Deposits	19,003,375.41
	$22,228,462.04

CHAS. S. CALWELL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,843,675.87
Due from banks	$2,423,537.26	
Exchanges for Clearing House	510,648.77	
Cash and reserve	3,134,881.31	
	6,069,067.34	
		$15,912,743.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	854,527.72
Circulation	401,000.00
Deposits	13,657,215.49
	$15,912,743.21

OFFICERS.
F. W. AYER, President.
WM. A. LAW, Vice President.
THOMAS W. ANDREW, Cashier.
FREAS B. SNYDER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. W. Ayer,	E. C. Irvin,
Frederick McOwen,	Cyrus H. K. Curtis,
William H. Arrott,	David C. Nimlet,
John C. Dawson,	Wm. A. Law,
Thomas H. Wilson,	Richard S. Pomeroy,
Sylvester S. Marvin,	Powell Evans.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,308,267.95
Due from banks	$8,118,483.77	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,833,895.29	
Cash and reserve	10,272,778.19	
		$50,533,425.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	3,644,218.55
Circulation	1,442,500.00
Deposits—	
Individual	$26,593,619.97
Bank	17,853,086.68
	43,946,706.65
	$50,533,425.20

HARRY J. KESSER, Cashier.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$36,717,943.51
Due from banks	7,991,505.66
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,455,735.67
Cash and Reserve	10,648,281.51
	$57,813,466.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	6,110,904.48
Circulation	2,970,400.00
Deposits	45,732,161.87
	$57,813,466.35

R. J. CLARK, Cashier.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

November 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans & dis		$22,591,337.61
Due from banks	4,637,699.89	
Cash & reserve	8,046,103.80	
Exch. for Clearing House	2,268,776.83	$37,533,918.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Sur. & net prof.	2,488,653.29
Circulation	539,500.00
Deposits	33,505,764.84 $37,533,918.13

MARKET STREET NATIONAL BANK.

Philadelphia, November 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and invest.	$8,158,082.59	
Due from banks	1,227,586.39	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,534,709.58	
Cash and reserve	1,870,170.16	$12,890,548.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Sur. & net prof.	1,076,879.61
Circulation	993,000.00
Deposits	9,820,669.11 $12,890,548.72

W. P. Sinnett, Cashier.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

November 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills		$3,558,300.92
Demand loans on collateral	4,391,412.96	
Time loans on collateral	550,505.52	
		$8,509,309.40
Banking house		125,000.00
Bonds		3,345,703.32
Due from approved reserve agents		2,017,595.87
Due from other banks		5,599,736.02
Cash and exchanges		1,889,828.35
		$21,487,172.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	196,328.46
	$1,196,328.46
Nat'l banknotes outstanding	477,700.00
Deposits	19,813,144.50
	$21,487,172.96

OFFICERS.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
LAURENCE H. HENDRICKS, Cashier.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,751,021.26
United States bonds		610,367.86
Banking house and real estate		245,495.88
Due from banks		370,170.64
Due from United States Treasurer		40,200.00
Cash		554,479.44
		$4,571,735.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	589,389.90
Circulation	496,300.00
Deposits	2,981,960.32
Reserved for taxes	4,084.86
	$4,571,735.08

CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
JOSEPH B. SHEA, Vice President.
GEORGE S. MACRUM, Cashier.
H. C. BURCHINAL, Asst. Cashier.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH.

Statement of condition at the close of business November 16, Nineteen hundred nine.

RESOURCES.

Loans, Bonds and Investm't Securities		$32,988,517.15
Overdrafts		308.07
Due from Banks		5,583,884.73
Cash		5,667,568.29
		$44,240,278.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 4,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,922,751.04
Circulating notes	2,994,137.50
Deposits	34,323,329.70
	$44,240,278.24

OFFICERS:
A. W. MELLON, President.
R. B. MELLON, Vice President.
A. C. KNOX, Vice President.
W. S. MITCHELL, Cashier.

THE THAMES NATIONAL BANK, NORWICH, CONN.

RESOURCES.

Loans and invest.	$3,000,761.29	
U. S. bonds	100,000.00	
Due from banks	21,265.09	
Cash and reserve	328,451.77	$3,450,479.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	866,875.37
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	1,482,603.78 $3,450,479.15

Willis A. Briscoe, Pres.; Chas. L. Hubbard, Vice Pres.; Chas. W. Gale, Cash. Henry L. Bennett, Asst. Cash.; Nathan A. Gibbs, Asst. Cash.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

November 16, 1909.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$9,116,970.74
U. S. and other bonds		4,793,892.23
Banking house		250,000.00
Cash and reserve in banks		4,843,028.25
Due from other banks		4,622,249.57
		$23,626,140.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	417,340.23
Reserved for taxes	28,433.05
Circulation	990,300.00
Deposits—	
Individual	$6,169,779.50
Banks	13,520,082.01
	19,689,861.51
	$23,626,140.79

OFFICERS.
ROBERT C. PRUYN, President.
JOHN E. WALKER, Vice President.
JAMES H. PERKINS, Vice President.
EDWARD J. HUSSEY, Cashier.
WALTER W. BATCHELDER, Asst. Cashier.
JACOB H. HERZOG, Asst. Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEWARK, N. J.

November 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,774,881.76
U. S. bonds		710,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		150,814.94
Other stocks and bonds		314,024.41
Real estate		300,000.00
Due from banks		655,351.82
Cash and reserve		3,330,040.82
Total		$17,236,013.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	785,125.15
National bank notes outstanding	704,100.00
Due depositors	$12,035,042.65
Due to banks	711,745.95 12,746,788.60
Total	$17,236,013.75

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM SCHEERER, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
UZAL H. McCARTER, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PATERSON, N. J.

Nov. 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and invest.	$3,138,586.01	
Cash and in banks	792,689.56	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	14,850.00	
Demand loans	492,893.45	
Real estate	308,800.00	$4,747,319.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits	$1,161,947.34
Deposits	2,043,374.18
Circulation	452,797.50
U. S. bond acct.	209,000.00 $4,747,319.02

Edward T. Bell, Pres.; Whitfield W. Smith, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

November 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,525,593.09
Overdrafts		30,435.97
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		525,318.04
United States and other bonds and securities		4,622,735.01
Cash and sight exchange		10,012,044.83
Total		$28,717,026.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	234,725.21
Circulation account	1,993,600.00
Due depositors	24,238,701.73
Total	$28,717,026.94

OFFICERS.
J. W. PERRY, President.
JAMES T. BRADLEY, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$7,841,680.23
United States bonds	1,345,500.00
Other bonds	656,150.00
Cash and reserve	1,763,960.44
	$11,607,290.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	850,000.00
Undivided profits	44,700.08
Circulation	1,179,000.00
Deposits	7,533,590.59
	$11,607,290.67

GEO. F. RAND, President.
SEYMOUR H. KNOX, Vice President.
LOUIS H. GETHOEFFER, Cashier.
EMIL DIFFINE, Assistant Cashier.
JAMES W. HALL, Assistant Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES

Loans and invest.	$6,164,189.67	
From other banks	1,405,834.16	
Cash on reserve	1,034,683.27	$8,664,707.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	916,465.38
Circulation	922,500.00
Deposits	5,825,741.72 $8,664,707.10

O. N. Frenzel, Pres.; J. P. Frenzel, Vice Pres.; Fred Fahnley, Vice Pres.; O. F. Frenzel, Cash.; J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Asst. Cash.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALTOONA, PA.

Nov. 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES

Loans & inv'm'ts	$1,281,750.51	
U. S. bonds	200,000.00	
From other banks	372,632.11	
Cash on reserve	437,712.04	$2,292,094.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surp. and profits	350,817.94
Circulation	145,400.00
Deposits	1,645,876.72 $2,292,094.66

John Lloyd, Pres. J. M. Skyles, Cash. R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,609,726.74
Overdrafts		2,736.34
U. S. bonds at par		980,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		96,562.67
Banking house, (assessed value, $69,200.00)		42,153.70
Cash and due from banks		1,698,561.42
		$9,429,740.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits	172,042.32
Unearned discount, &c.	100,000.00
Accrued interest and taxes	34,257.90
Circulation	979,000.00
Individual deposits	$4,306,642.11
Due to banks	1,731,817.45
U. S. deposits	1,000.00
	6,039,460.56
Bond account	303,000.00
	$9,429,740.87

JNO. M. MILLER, JR., Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Port Chester, N. Y.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$693,349.02
Due from banks		167,967.64
Cash on reserve		71,572.86
United States and other bonds		376,118.61
Total		$1,309,008.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	175,699.43
Circulation	97,800.00
Deposits	935,508.70
Total	$1,309,008.13

F. H. BURDSALL, Pres.
N. WILCOX, Cash.
W. McCARTY, Vice Pres.
J. W. INGMAN, Asst. Cash.

NEW ENGLAND NATIONAL BANK, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$10,007,106.64	
Cash on reserve	4,138,670.08	$14,255,776.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	725,340.59
Circulation	362,700.00
Deposits	12,667,727.13 $14,255,776.72

President, J. F. Downing; Cashier, G. B. Harrison, Jr.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Nov. 18, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,355,041.95	
From other banks	448,087.32	
Cash on reserve	1,420,399.92	$10,225,029.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	733,997.52
Circulation	855,200.00
Deposits	7,633,861.67 $10,225,029.19

Robert W. Taft, Pres. Moses J. Barber, Cash. Frank A. Greene Asst. Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF ROCHESTER.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans & invest.	$11,505,771.92	
From other b'ks.	1,496,755.89	
Cash on reserve.	1,403,815.74	$14,406,043.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surp. and prof.	1,386,409.74
Circulation	822,850.00
Deposits	11,196,783.81 $14,406,043.55

Eugene Satterlee, Pres.; Peter A. Vay, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.

St. Louis, Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans & invest.	$21,274,224.74	
Cash on hand	1,721,129.18	
From other b'ks	3,029,566.75	$26,024,920.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Sur. & und. prof.	5,498,747.27
Deposits	17,525,032.05
Other liabilities	1,140.45 $26,024,920.67

Breckinridge Jones, Pres. John D. Davis, Vice Pres. J. E. Brock, Sec'y. H. R. Lyle, Asst. Sec'y.

NORTHWESTERN NAT'L BANK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Nov. 16, '09.

RESOURCES.

Loans and inv.	$24,231,267.63	
Overdrafts	1,067.48	
Cash and due from other banks	12,576,435.20	$36,808,790.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Surp. & profits.	2,160,876.06
Circulation	1,400,000.00
Deposits	30,247,914.25 $36,808,790.31

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and invest.	$5,855,898.57	
From other banks	1,487,448.82	
Cash on reserve	703,670.06	$8,047,017.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$800,000.00
Surplus & profits	762,162.94
Circulation	590,990.00
Deposits	6,084,864.51 $8,047,017.45

J. T. Howell, Pres. J. S. McHenry, Cashier.

Statements of banks and trust companies published in The New York Times will be reprinted in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review, December 6th.

Strongest in Working Capital

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

of NEW YORK
54 Wall Street

Capital and Surplus, $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

Authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator or Guardian.
Receives Deposits, subject to check, and allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Acts as Transfer Agent, Registrar and Trustee under Mortgages.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

358 Fifth Avenue, 125 St. & Lenox Avenue } 60 Broadway, 148 St. & Third Avenue

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

as Reported to New York State Banking Department, Tuesday, November 16, 1909.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$7,355,980.94	Capital Stock	$1,200,000.00
Bonds and other Securities	11,237,754.45	Undivided Profits	1,634,797.06
Demand Loans	6,548,305.09	Surplus Certificates	7,791,832.62
Time Loans	12,548,903.17	Due Depositors	33,910,224.28
Bonds and Mortgages	3,350,590.15	Reserved for Taxes, Etc.	12,675.00
Real Estate, Banking Houses	3,426,677.06	Accrued Interest Payable	445,748.71
Accrued Interest Receivable	527,066.81		
	$44,995,277.67		$44,995,277.67

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,000,000.00

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice-President. WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Asst. Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER	WILLIAM B. JENKINS	MOSES TAYLOR PYNE
FREDERICK G. BOURNE	CLARENCE H. KELSEY	PERCY R. PYNE, 2ND
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF	DAVID W. LAWRENCE	EDWIN A. STEVENS
JACOB J. DETWILLER	JAMES A. MACDONALD	MYLES TIERNEY
CHAS. D. DICKEY	JOHN A. MIDDLETON	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
WILLARD C. FISK	JAMES G. MORGAN	JOHN J. VOORHEES
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN	ROBERT S. ROSS	GEORGE W. YOUNG
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH	ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL	AUGUSTUS ZABRISKIE

Windsor Trust Company

Uptown Office, FIFTH AVE. & 47th ST. **NEW YORK** Downtown Office, NASSAU & CEDAR STS.

ACTS AS REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT
MAINTAINS A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED
TRUST DEPARTMENT
AND IS AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR OR GUARDIAN

Manhattan Trust Company

20 Wall Street
Corner Nassau
NEW YORK

THE
TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

37-43 Wall Street, New York.

COLONIAL BRANCH. 222 Broadway, New York. LONDON OFFICE. 95 Gresham Street.

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THE TICKER MAGAZINE

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL COPPER BANK OF NEW YORK
November 20, 1909.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL COPPER BANK:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of this Bank has been called and will be held at 12 o'clock, noon, on the twenty-third day of December, 1909, at the office of said Bank, 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, to vote on resolutions to increase the capital stock of this association from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and also to place the association in voluntary liquidation for the purpose of having it consolidated with the Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York under such corporate name as may be adopted, and also to authorize the Directors to take such action as may be necessary or expedient in order to carry the proposed consolidation into effect; also to vote upon such other matters as may be brought before said Board.

The transfer books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. on the 11th day of December, 1909, until 10:00 A. M. on the 24th day of December, 1909.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Cashier.

THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY COMPANY,
33 Wall Street,
New York, November 17, 1909.

Please take notice that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on the 30th of November, 1909, at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of amending ARTICLE IV. of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended December 23, 1908, and for the further purpose of receiving and passing upon the financial report of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. GEORGE O. HOUSTOUN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the 67th Street Studio Building Association, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 6th day of December, 1909, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the office of the Association, 27 West 67th Street, County and State of New York.

Dated November 15th, 1909.
JULES TURCAS, Secretary

CHARTERED 1709.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, Nov 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the seventh day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Wm. A. White & Sons for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 62 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1909, at 2 P. M. in the afternoon. Transfer books will close on that day and will open on December 7th, 1909.

FREDERICK M. HILTON, Secretary.
Dated November 18th, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Elmsford Real Estate Company for the election of Trustees and the consideration of general business will be held on Monday, December 6th, 1909, at the office of the company, Room 902, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN O. BAKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of JOHN N. STEARNS & CO. will be held at their offices, No. 42 Greene St., New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, December 6th.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company

A Quarterly Dividend of

$2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 3, 1910, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, December 1, 1909.

The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1909.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.

New York City, November 24, 1909.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of FIVE PER CENT., ($1.25 per share,) payable December 23d, 1909, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, December 10th, 1909.

WALTER LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, November 17th, 1909.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per centum on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 10th, 1909.

C. D. MEIGS, Secretary and Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, as Trstee, Plaintiff, against TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS AND MAMARONECK RAILWAY COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the referee appointed by the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 23d day of July, 1909, will proceed under the terms of said judgment, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the foren

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 27, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cit. R.& L.	$10,761,163	1	V	July 1, 09	57	58
Do preferred	6,906,177	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	98	100
Albany So. 5s...		V	V	V	95	98
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	V	V	V	22	27
Do preferred	750,000	V	V	V	43	47½
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,650,000	V	V	V	85	90
Atl. Av. 5s, '31	2,241,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 09	97	100
Atlantic Cst. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '45.	920,000	V	V	V	85	..
Atlantic Sh. L. 4s, '26.....	1,500,000	V	V	V	..	60
Augusta R.& E 5s	1,000,000	V	V	V	100	101 •
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Oct. 9, 09	47½	48
Do preferred	3,100,000	1½	Q	Oct. 9, 09	90	92
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 09	90¾	100½
Dolst rf 5s, '46	1,300,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 09	..	92¾
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	823,000	2½	S	Nov 1 09	97½	100
Bangor R. & E. 1st con. 5s, '35.	1,851,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	..
Binghamt'n Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,000,000	V	V	V	..	101½
Birmingham R. & E. Co. 5s...	957,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	106
Brooklyn R. L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	Oct. 1, 09	90¼	92
Do 6s.....	1,300,000	3	S	May, 1909	102½	106
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	¾	S	May, 1908	20	25
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 09	60	65
B'way& 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1909	140	145
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	100	102
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,'24	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	102	104
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933..	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	95	101
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	195	198
Buff. & L. Erie Trac. 5s.....	5,005,000	V	V	V	..	86
Buff. & Lock. Ry. 5s of '38..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100	101
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May 1, 09	106½	107½
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	102	103
Buff. & L. E. Tract. 5s, '36.	5,005,000	V	V	V	85	87
Buf. & Niag. F. E. L. & P. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	98	..
Cen. Crosstown	600,000	3¾	Q	Apr., 1909	100	250
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1909	..	95
Charleston Con. Ry, G & El($50)	V	V	V	V	25	30
Do con 5s, '99	1,713,000	2½	S	May, 1909	88½	90
C'ston City Ry. 1st 5s of '28..	780,000	2½	..	July, 1909	102	103
Chattan'ga Rys	2,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 09	80	81
Do 1st 5s, '56	2,171,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	98	99
Clev., Painsv. & East. 1st 5s,'16	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	93	100
Cleve. Ry. 5s,'12	2,128,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	99½
Cleveland, El. & W. 5s.....	1,073,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	83	90
Columbia G.&E.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 5s, '27	14,080,500	2½	S	July 1, 09	69	71
Colum's, New'k & Z. 1st 5s...	1,250,000	5	A	Mar, 1909	95½	96½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	101¼	103
Do unstamp.	1,809,378	2¼	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	30	38
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1909	80	90
Col. Sp. El. 5s.	V	V	V	..	..	100
Col. Sp.L.&P.5s	V	V	V	V	96	99
Coney Isl. & R.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 07	75	85
Do 1st con. 4s	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 09	80	84
Con. Gas,E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	7,151,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1909	83½	85
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 09	76	77
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	105¾	106½
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22	3,836,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	93	95
Dayton Ltg. 5s	2,235,000	2½	S	Sep., 1, 09	98½	98½
Detroit Ed'n 5s	8,284,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	99½	101½
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1908	97½	99½
Do 5% sc.,1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	45	55
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s. '31.	1,127,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98	100
East Penn. Rys. 1st 5s, '36..	2,905,500	V	V	V	86	93
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg.5s,1956	1,290,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
Ed'n El.(L.Ang.) pf. stock.....	V	V	V	V	82½	83½
1st ref. 5s, '22	9,327,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	100	..
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	¾	Q	Apr., 1909	250	300
Elmira Water, L. & R. 1st mtg. 5s.....	V	V	V	V	100	103
Do con. 5s....	V	V	V	V	93	93½
El Paso El. 5s.	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1909	97½	100
42d St. & Gr St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1909	200	220
42d St., M. & St. N.Av.1st 6s,'10	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1909	99½	100½
Do inc.6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	75
Gd. Rap.-Musk. P. 1st 5s, '31.	2,013,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	98	100
Gd. Rapids Ry.	2,000,000	1	Q	Dec., 1909	110	112
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 09	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '16	3,372,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 09	100	101½
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	V	V	V	93	96
Hamburg Ry.4s	V	V	V	V	..	86
Helena R. & L.	561,000	V	V	V	40	50
Do 5s cum.pf.	374,000	V	V	V	75	80
Do 5s of '25..	860,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	92	96
H. River Tun.: H. & M. R. R. 4½s, '57.....	57,000,000	2¼	S	Aug, 1900	85	86
N.Y. & N.J.5s,'32	V	V	V	V	102½	104
Ind. Un. Tract. Co 1st 5s, '55.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	70	77
Int. Ry. of Buff. Buf. Div. con. 5s, 1931....	4,706,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	107½	108½
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1909	107	108
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	July, 1909	99¼	101
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100½	..
B. & N.F. Div. 1st 5s.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1909	105½	107
Inter. Trac. col. tr. 4s, '49.....	17,955,000	2	S	July, 1909	68	69
J., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	May 1, 09	78½	79
Kan. C. R.&L. pf	9,522,000	1¼	Q	Sep., 1909	78½	80
Do 1st 1-10s	9,220,000	2½	S	Nov 15,09	96	96¼
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	90	93
*Knoxville R. & L. Co. 5s.....	1,932,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	94	98
Knoxv. Trac.5s	824,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	105½	..
Leav'worth L., H. & P. 5s....	V	V	V	V	..	96
Little Rock R. & Elec. Co. 5s		2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	104½
Do 6s.....	365,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	106
Lock. &O. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	July, 1909	99	100
Memph. St.R.5s	7,394,000	2½	S	May, 1909	99	100
Milwaukee El. R. & L.ref.4½s	6,728,000	2¼	S	July 1, 09	94½	96
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '29..	5,000,000	2½	S	May, 1909	102¾	104
Minn. Gen. El. 1st con. 5s, '33	5,486,000	2½	S	Jun, 1908	99½	101
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	4,208,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 09	104½	105¼
Mobile Elec. Co.	950,000	V	V	V	..	20
Do preferred.	500,000	V	V	V	..	85
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,355,000	V	V	V	..	95
Nashv. R. & L.	4,000,000	1	S	July 1, 09	53	53
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	87	89
Do con. 5s..	4,054,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	105
Do ref. 5s....	1,785,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	93	94
Nassau L.&P.5s	547,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	99	101½
N. News & O.P. R. & El. 5s,'41	1,700,000	2½	S	V	93½	95
Ninth Avenue.	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1909	160	170
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	100	..
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	May, 1909	79½	80
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	V	V	V	99½	101
Okla. G. & El.. Do 7% cum. pf	700,000	V	V	V	87	92
	1,000,000	V	V	V	95	98
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	4,850,000	2½	S	July, 1909	97½	100
O. & C. B. St.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	V	V	V	V	98	100
Omaha El. L. & P. 1st g. 5s, '33	1,143,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry..	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	96½	98
Pacific Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	2,350,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 09	98	102
Portland (Orc) Ry. 1st 5s,1930	6,662,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¾
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '10.	4,000,000	2¼	S	May, 1900	99¾	100¼
Port. Gen. El.5s	6,056,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	101	103
Pub. Ser. Corp.	18,461,200	1	Q	Jun 30, 09	113	115
Do certs.....	19,730,570	2	S	Mar 31, 09	100	100¾
Pug. Sd. E. R..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred.	3,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	86	88
Do 1st c.5s,'32.	4,179,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	95	98
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	1	Q	Jun, 1909	105	110
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar. 1, 09	93	96
††Do c. 5s, '30.	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 09	105	106½
††Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	102	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st5s,1946	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
St. Jos.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,161,000	2½	S	May, 1909	100½	102½
San Diego Con. G. & E.....	700,000	1¼	Q	Jun, 1909	78	81
Do preferred.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun, 1909	93½	97½
Do 1st 5s, '59.	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 09	97	99
Savan. El. Co.| 1st con. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	July, 1909	79	81
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	1,622,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	101	102½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	4,500,000	V	V	V	54	..
Do pf., ($50).	1,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	102	..
Do 1st 5s, '32	900,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100¼	101½
Do con. 5s...	1,100,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100¼	101½
Seabeach 1st 4s	650,000	2	S	Au. 31, 09	75	85
Seattle Elec....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 09	115½	116½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	104
Do 1st 5s, '30.	4,565,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	105	106
Seat. Ltg. 5s,'44	2,003,000	2½	S	Sep, 1909	100	101
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25....	1,982,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	100	101½
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 4, 08	18	21
Do 1st con. 5s	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 08	68	74
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	97	101
Do deb. 5s, '09	216,000	2½	S	July, 1908	75	80
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	..	.....	110	125
S. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1909	90	96
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	88	93
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	3,941,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	98	100
Springfield R. & L. 5s.....	2,700,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 09	96	97¼
Stein'y Ry.1st6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1909	103	106
Syracuse R. T. Do preferred	2,750,000	3	..	Feb., 1909	69	..
Do gen. 5s,'46	1,250,000	1½	Q	July, 1909	103	..
Tampa Elec. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	103	103½
T'town, W. P.& M. 1st 5s, 1928	600,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
34th St.Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,'96	300,000	2½	S	V	50	80
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996...	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	..	75
23d Street.....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	25	35
Tri-City R. &L. Do preferred	600,000	4½	Q	Jan., 1908	200	275
Union E. L. & P. (Balt.) 1st 4½s, '29.....	9,000,000	V	V	V	21½	25
Union Ry. 5s..	2,826,000	6	A	V	91½	93
Union El. L. & P.(St.L.)5s,'32	4,500,000	..	S	Nov 1, 09	93½	96
Union El. L. & P.(St.L.)5s,'32	6,202,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	101	103
Do ext. 5s,'33	5,500,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	97½	99½
Un. G. & El. of N. J. 5s.....	.....	V	V	V	..	100
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	7,542,000	2½	S	July, 1909	91	93
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,410,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	97½	98
Do stock....	1,500,000	1	S	July, 1909	58	60
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....	V	V	V	V	64	66
Wash. R. & L.. Do preferred	6,500,000	..	..	.....	40	43
Do 1st 5s, '59.	8,500,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	90	93
††Do gen. 4s	8,392,300	2	S	May, 1909	86½	88
W'chest. El. 5s	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	60	75
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum. pf	12,000,000	V	V	V	37½	38¼
West SideRR.5s	5,100,000	V	V	V	57¾	58¾
Yonkers Ry. 5s	V	V	V	V	99	102
	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	80	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 27, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Packers	$5,750,000	¾	M	Sep 30, 05	83¼	84½
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	‡2	M	Nov 20,09	224	229
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 09	104	107
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1909	101	106
Am. Screw....	3,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	160	..
Am. Shipbuild'g	7,600,000	1	Q	Sep., 1909	63½	65
Do preferred	7,900,000	1¾	Q	July, 1909	108	110¾
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 09	40	45
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 09	97	101
Am. Un. Telph. (H'sb'g 5s, '57	25,000,000	V	V	V	..	45
Am. Writ. Pap	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 09	25½	27
††Do 1st5s,'19	17,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	87	89
Assoc. Oil.....	40,000,000	1½	V	Mar 1, 07	46	47
Babcock & Wilcox, stk.....	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 09	103	107
Barney& Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	V	V	V	90	97
Bliss & Co.($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	130	140
Do pf., ($50).	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	130	140
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '34.	413,000	V	V	V	70	85
Do 1st 5s of '36.	780,000	V	V	V	50	60
Bord. C. Milk.. Do preferred	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 14,09	118	123
Case, Th. Mach. 1st 5s.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 09	105	110
Celluloid	3,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 09	99	100
Cen. Coal & Coke	5,025,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	120	130
Do preferred.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 09	85½	86½
Cen. Fireworks.	1,875,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 09	84½	85¼
Do preferred.	1,406,150	½	S	V	6	7
Cent. Fdy.....	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 09	55	62
Cent. Fdy. pf..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
††Cent. Fdy. 6s.	3,800,500	3	S	May, 1909	69	71
Cen. Un. Telph.	5,450,927	1	Q	Apr., 1896	35	38
Do 1st 6s.....	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 09	102½	104
Do 5s of '99..	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	100
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	10	Q	Sep 15, 09	570	600
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 07	38	39
Chic. Subw. 5s.	15,600,000	2½	S	V	45	50
Clev'd Furnace	1,000,000	V	V	V	165	210
Col. & Hocking C. & I. pf....	200,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	80	95
Do 5s of '56..	491,000	2½	S	July, 1909	89	95
Do 6s of '56..	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	100	104
Con. Coal 4½s,'34	4,675,000	V	V	V	95½	..
Con. Ry., Ltg. & Refrig.....	22,000,000	V	V	V	½	1½
Con. Rub. Tire.	5,149,500	..	..	.....	2	4
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1909	10	25
Do deb. 4s...	3,865,000	3½	..	Apr. 1, 09	25	35
Con. Tel. (Buf.) 5s, '31.....	3,500,000	V	V	V	9	12
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 5s, '31.....	2,270,000	V	V	V	47	51½
Crocker-Wh'ler	1,653,000	V	V	V	95	..
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	99	100
CumberlandTel. & Tel.	20,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	146½	148
Cuyah'a Tel. Co (Overl'd) 1st 5s	3,500,000	V	V	V	75¾	76
Dolores Mines..	‡329,965	4½	Q	Nov 24, 09	7	7½
Du P. de N. P..	$25,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15, 09	127½	129
Do preferred	14,748,003	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 09	87½	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 27, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Do db.4½s,'36	16,000,000	2¼	S	Jun 1, 09	88	88¾
Empire Steel...	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 09	10	15
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 09	70	..
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	V	V	V	69	71
Eagle Wh.Ld.pf	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1909	102½	105
Front'r Telp. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	65	68
Gt. Lakes Tow.	1,675,000	V	V	V	19½	24
Do preferred	1,952,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 09	94	95
Hav. Tobacco..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
HomeTel.&Tel. (Los Ang.) pf.	2,705,000	1¼	Q	Aug 10,09	59¾	61
Ind. Nat. G. & O. 5s.....	6,000,000	V	V	V	92	93½
Int. Ed. Pub.Co. Do preferred.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	14	18
	3,000,000	1¾	Q	V	41	43
Int. Nickel	8,822,662	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 09	148	152
Int. Nickel pf..	8,912,626	1½	Q	Nov 1, 09	93	94
Internat. Salt..	18,228,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	8½	9½
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	47	56
Internat. Txtbk	6,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1909	137½	140
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	1,750,000	V	V	V	..	70
Kan. City Home Teleph. 5s, '23	2,978,700	2½	S	July 2, 09	87	88½
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25....	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	85	89
Kinloch Tel. (St. Louis) 6s, '28.	2,000,000	V	V	V	..	108
Lackaw. Steel..	35,000,000	..	..	.....	64	66
Lan.M'type($20)	4,998,960	2	S	Apr., 1907	18	19
Lib. Bur. pf. A	V	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	x113½	x118
Do B.....	V	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	x113½	x115½
Man. Tran.($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2⅝
Mergenthaler ..	10,000,000	2½	..	Sep 30, 09	2¼	2⅝
Mex. Petrol....	27,521,500	V	V	V	210	215
Do preferred	11,036,800	2-3	M	V	28¾	28
Mich. State Tel. Co. 1st 5s, '24	8,281,000	2½	S	Aug 1, 09	99	100
Nev. C.Cop.($5)	5,756,000	..	..	.....	27⅞	28
N. Falls Hyd. & Mfg. 5s of 1917	1,200,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100	100½
N. F. Pow. 5s,'32	10,000,000	V	V	V	100	100½
Do stock....	4,180,700	V	V	V	62	64
Ontario Pow. 5s	4,913,000	2½	..	Aug, 1909	94½	96½
Otis Elevator..	6,375,300	1½	S	Oct 15, 09	55	58
Do preferred	6,310,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 09	96	100
Paint Creek Colls. 5s.....	2,903,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	77½
Penn. C. Bwg.6s	2,300,000	V	V	V	56	62
Poc. Con. Col. Inc. 5s of '57.	3,187,300	2½	S	July 1, 09	87	89
Proc. & Gamble	9,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,09	450	465
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 09	180	200
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 09	150	..
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 09	109	111
Safety Car Heat & Lighting...	9,862,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	137	140
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	10	S	V	470	485
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2½	S	Jun 29, 07	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 09	100	110
Stand. Milling..	4,600,000	V	V	V	16	19
Do preferred	6,900,000	1½	V	Oct 30, 09	50	55
††Do 1st 5s..	3,537,000	2½	S	May, 1909	84	87
Standard Oil...	100,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 15, 09	670	673
Studeb'kr Bros. 1st mtg. 5s...	.....	2½	S	July, 1909	98	100
Temple Iron 4s	705,000	2	S	July, 1909	103	104½
Texas (Oil) Co.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 09	200	206
Do conv. 6s.	6,000,000	3	S	July 1, 09	126	130
Tintic Co. ($5)..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Tren. Potteries.	1,750,000	5	..	Feb., 1893	5	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	..	Oct 25, 09	52	60
Twin C'y Telp.5s	1,000,000	V	V	V	92½	97
Union Oil	23,982,200	½	..	Oct 20, 09	103¼	104
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	69	70
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 09	112	114
Do 2d pf....	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 09	113	115
Unit. Banknote Corp., ($50)...	5,000,000	1	Q	Au. 16, 09	50	54
Do pf., ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	51	55
Unit. T. & T. 5s	1,937,000	V	V	V	52	62
U. S. Tel. Co. (Clev.) 1st 5s..	V	V	V	V	..	75
W. N. Y. Water	5,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Worth'n H.R.pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 09	108	110

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Amer. Surety...	$2,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 09	215	225
Astor Trust ...	1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 09	325	340
Bankers' Trust.	3,000,000	a4	Q	Sep 30, 09	570	585
••Bd.&Mg.Guar	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 15,09	272	276
Broadway Tr..	700,000	3	S	Nov 6, 07	145	152
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 09	410	420
Carnegie	1,500,000	2-3	M	Oct., 1909	160	170
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Oct., 1909	1000	1025
Citizens'	500,000	2½	..	Sep. 1, 09	138	145
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 09	300	310
Com'wealth Tr.	250,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Commercial ...	500,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Empire	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 09	300	310
Emp. St. Surety	V	V	V	V	105	112
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 09	465	475
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 09	1825	1875

IRON PRODUCTION MAY BREAK RECORD

November's Rate Has Outdistanced October's, Instead of Falling Off.

TUMBLE IN PRICE OF IRON

Forced Selling of Big Speculative Holding Caused a Slump in Spite of the Famine Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—In the face of a furnace production unequaled in the history of the Pittsburg district and an almost absolutely sold-up market for pig iron in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, Pittsburg witnessed a drop in basic and foundry iron values during the last week, through the dumping of a quantity of resale iron on the market, which speculators have held since last May and June and are evidently forced to get rid of before the first of the year.

Under this influence, spot basic iron, which sold the first of the week at $15.25 and $17.50 valleys, and No. 2 foundry, which was quiet at a minimum of $17.25 and had sold up to $17.75 for first half, dropped to a uniform price of $17 for both grades. Following the offering of the speculative tonnage below the regular market, several furnace interests met the new price on spot foundry iron, though quotations for first quarter and half were held substantially at former figures.

In the midst of the confusion over the break in price, the steelmakers came to the support of Bessemer iron by buying a total tonnage during the week of between 18,000 and 20,000 tons at $19, valleys, for prompt and first-quarter shipment. Notwithstanding the report that some of the valley furnace interests had overcontracted their output for the next two months, the $19 price for prompt and first-quarter Bessemer still held at the close of the week. Bessemer has stood at $19, valleys, for all deliveries since Oct. 11.

Of the 20,000-odd tons of Bessemer iron taken during the week the Republic Iron and Steel Company bought 10,000 tons for first-quarter delivery. An Eastern steel concern bought 5,000 tons more for December shipment. The remainder of the tonnage sold was in scattering lots, most of it for prompt shipment.

Pittsburg district is now turning out the greatest monthly tonnage of pig iron in its history. For the first time in years, all of the 49 furnaces in the district are in blast. In the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys 38 out of the 40 stacks are producing iron, and another will go in blast Dec. 10. The 49 stacks in Pittsburg district alone gave an output last week at the rate of 600,000 tons a month, which is 25 per cent. of the make of the entire country. The secret of the situation in basic and foundry iron, however, is that over 60,000 tons is in the hands of speculators, most of which must be realized on by the first of the year. The lot of basic dumped on the market last week aggregates about 15,000 tons, the holdings of one man. More is held in this district. The present break will be but temporary, but it is having its effect on contracts for next year's supply, buyers looking askance at quotations for 1910 iron that a week ago they accepted as a matter of course.

Most of the basic put on the market last week is said to have been bought at $13.80 to $14, valleys, last May. The speculators were holding it for $18.

Although orders for November in sheets and tin plate, structural and bridge material, wire products and some lines of pipe are said to have been the largest of any November in the history of the trade, and although the Carnegie Steel Company, the Jones & Laughlin Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Company are said to have virtually the whole of their crude steel output under contract through the first quarter of 1910, the fact remains that the market has been easier the past week in billets, merchant bars, plates and shapes than for some weeks. The Steel Corporation influence is being exerted to keep prices to a conservative point. In the face of the advance by one independent to 1.60c, Pittsburg, on steel bars, the Corporation interests let it be known that merchant bars, in small tonnages, could be had for spot shipment at 1.50c, Pittsburg, and on shipments for deliveries ahead at 1.45c, maker's mill—these prices to consumers, not to speculators. Shapes and plated also could be obtained at 1.55c, in the face of quotations by some independents of 1.60c and higher. There was little sharp competition in the billet market, and reasonable lots changed hands at 50 cents and $1 premium. The Steel Corporation is seeing that the present market in crude steel is in no sense a "runaway market." The outlook for a liberal supply of sheet bars for the early months of 1910 still is uncertain; but there is some tonnage of sheet bars in the hands of speculators, which it is said will go on the market at an early day at probably about the present quoted price for 1910 sheet bars, $30.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. will start its Woods Run (Pittsburg) plant within ten days, after which its requirement of steel plates on its running contract with the Carnegie Steel Co. will be about 1800 tons a day. The Standard Steel Car Co. is taking 000 tons a day for its western plants, and is enlarging its capacity at its Eastern works at Baltimore and Middletown, Penn. The American Bridge Co.'s November bookings will total over 60,000 tons of fabricated materials, including the St. Louis bridge, 15,000 tons, and the Brooklyn subway, 35,000 tons; and its fabricating plants, pushed to their utmost, cannot turn out more than 2,000 tons per working day with the present deliveries from the rolling mills. The American Steel & Wire Co.'s orders for the month also will exceed the total capacity of its plants by nearly 40,000 tons, according to estimates made at the close of the week.

In sheets and tin plate there has been heavy specifying against contracts that expire Jan. 1, making the last half of November the heaviest fortnight of the year on the sales books of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. It is estimated that the entire sheet steel trade will show business on the books Dec. 1 sufficient to absorb the country's output to April 1, at the present rate of production. Additional capacity is coming, however, to go on soon after the first of the year, while the combine will further enlarge its present running capacity, already the largest of any November in its history. The strike of the Amalgamated Association in the combine sheet and tin plate mills against the "open shop" order has been successfully broken at every point except at Wheeling, W. Va., and the adjoining towns of Bridgeport and Martins Ferry, O.

A peculiar feature of the scrap market throughout the West since Nov. 1 has been a rapid rise in old car axles, which are being used by some mills to help out on stocks of steel billets because of the shortage in the latter product.

October Immigration.

During October there were 75,608 immigrant aliens and 16,764 non-immigrant aliens admitted into the United States, 26,451 United States citizens arrived and 1,616 aliens were debarred, according to the October bulletin issued by the Immigration Bureau.

By far the largest number of immigrants during October were from Italy, 11,254 coming from Southern Italy, and 2,610 from the North of Italy. The Poles constituted the next largest class with 7,339 and the Germans with 6,960. There was a single Korean admitted and not a soul from the Pacific Islands.

CENTRAL ISSUE AUTHORIZED.

Public Service Commission Approves Plan for Selling $44,658,000 of Stock.

The Public Service Commission of New York, Second District, has authorized the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to issue 446,580 shares of its capital stock of the total par value of $44,658,000. The stock is to be sold at par in conformity with a resolution recently adopted by the Board of Directors.

Of the proceeds of the sale of stock, $21,966,615.48 is to be used for the discharge of certain three-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the company, maturing Feb. 10, 1910, the total amount of the principal of the notes being $25,000,000. The company is not allowed under the order to use any part of the proceeds for the discharge of the remaining part of the principal of these notes, the commission finding that the $3,033,384.52 is not properly changeable to capital account.

The company is to use the remainder of the proceeds, $22,691,384.52, for the acquisition of property and for the extension and improvement of its facilities according to a schedule filed with the commission. Not more than $9,000,000 is to be used for the purchase of new equipment and rolling stock.

The company is required to make monthly reports of its stock sales and must account for its expenditures. Within thirty days after the payment of the gold notes the company must file with the commission a verified report showing the amounts and dates when paid.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe to the extent of 25 per cent. of their respective holdings, as shown upon the books Dec. 10, the right to subscribe terminating Jan. 10, 1910. Transfer books close Dec. 10 and reopen Dec. 27. On Dec. 18 warrants will be mailed to stockholders, showing the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe. Subscription payments may be made on and after Jan. 3, and must be stockholders will receive stock and scrip certificates at the time such payments are made, stock to carry all dividends declared after Jan. 15.

The outstanding three-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the company, maturing Feb. 1, will be accepted at par and accrued interest in payment of, or toward any such stock subscriptions.

The New York Central owns 11,248 shares of stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which gives it the right to subscribe for 4,208 shares of the new stock of the New Haven road soon to be issued. The New York Central has asked the commission for permission to subscribe for this new stock at $125 a share.

The company states that it is of the opinion that because of the relations between it and the New Haven, especially in view of the mutual interests which they have in the Grand Central terminal, it is to the advantage of the New York Central that it should maintain a substantial interest in the stock of the other road.

ST. PAUL'S COAST EARNINGS.

First Figures of Traffic on Road's Pacific Extension.

In a statement filed last week with the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad and made public in Wall Street on Saturday, is supplied the first authentic information regarding the earnings of the St. Paul's extension to the Pacific Coast. The report covers the month of September and the two months ended Sept. 30. The gross operating revenues for September amounted to $775,590, and for the two months together to $1,474,282, showing that the traffic in September was a trifle heavier than during August, although the latter was longer by one day than September.

For the two months the operating expenses amounted to $587,755, leaving $886,527 as the net operating revenues of this period. The operating income after the payment of taxes was $854,096. The latter figures indicates that the net income for the year applicable to the payment of fixed charges, without allowing for any growth in the volume of traffic, will be in round numbers $5,125,000. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound has outstanding $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, all of which are held in the treasury of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The indicated net income is sufficient to meet the interest on these bonds calling for $4,000,000, and leave a surplus of $1,125,000.

The gross earnings for the two months amounted to $1,053 a mile for the 1,399.83 miles whose operations are included in the statement. This is at the rate of $6,318 per mile a year. The operating expenses during August and September amounted to a trifle short of 40 per cent. of the gross earnings, leaving 60 per cent. of the gross to show as net earnings. The cost of conducting transportation was about 27½ per cent. of the gross revenues, the low total cost of operation being due to the small charges for maintenance, particularly for the maintenance of way and structures. The latter charges were at the rate of only $200 per mile annually. It is understood that the St. Paul continued to charge to cost of construction a good deal of work done on the new line, even after operation was begun, which fact accounts for the low charges for maintenance.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—There have been reported this week sales of lake copper at 14 cents for delivery as far ahead as January, and this fact, together with the forming of the merger, has stiffened the feeling in the market, until a fifteen-cent price is confidently expected.

Hancock Consolidated has advanced sharply in price, owing to reports that the shaft is in commercial ore even before reaching the Quincy Lode.

Tecumseh No. 1 shaft is 1,800 feet deep, and the drifts are in ground richer with depth. About 1,000,000 tons of commercial rock have been developed.

About 2,200 feet of drifting have been done in the Lake Mine, and indications are very rich throughout.

According to resident Gross, East Butte has, at the west end, a vein sixty feet wide that runs from 6 to 8 per cent. copper and is certainly 400 feet wide. The ore mined and smelted last month assayed 4.93 per cent. copper.

By the end of the month Ohio Copper's new mill is expected to be treating 1,000 tons of ore per day.

Boston and Alta, in the Corbin district of Montana, has become the property of Dick Brothers & Co. of New York. The mine has been idle since 1893. Its shaft is 315 feet deep.

Reports from Daly-West are anything but encouraging. Operations have been suspended in the upper workings.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

Western Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday; cooler at night in northern portion. Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Monday; cooler at night in western portion. Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Monday; colder in northern and western portions and at night in southeast portion. Tuesday fair; light to moderate winds, becoming northerly.

Eastern Texas—Local rains and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Western Texas and Utah—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Partly cloudy Monday; much colder in central and eastern portions. Tuesday fair, slightly warmer.

Arkansas—Local rains and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Monday, rain in afternoon or night in western portion; colder in western portion. Tuesday fair.

Kentucky—Local rains and colder Monday. Tuesday, partly cloudy.

Ohio—Local rains and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair, moderate north to east winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Partly cloudy Monday; colder in southern portions. Tuesday, fair, warmer in northern portions; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer; moderate east to southeast winds.

Minnesota—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair, moderate to brisk east to south winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Missouri—Fair Monday, preceded by local rains in southern portions; colder in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday, fair, warmer in northern and western portions.

North and South Dakota—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday, partly cloudy.

Nebraska—Fair Monday; warmer in western portion. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Kansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer.

Astor Trust Company

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH ST., NEW YORK

Capital, $1,250,000 Surplus and Profits, $750,000

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total for the Week Ended November 27, $17,324,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany and Susquehanna 3½s	100	100	100	100	6
Allis-Chalmers 5s	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	166
American Agricultural Chemical con. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	17
American Cotton Oil 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	7
American Hide & Leather 6s	102	102	102	102	3
American Ice Securities 6s	73½	73½	73½	73½	2
American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	106¼	106¾	104⅞	104⅞	815
American Tobacco 4s	80¼	80¼	79⅝	80	354½
American Tobacco 6s	109	109	107½	107¾	95
Ann Arbor 4s	79½	79½	79	79	23
Armour 4½s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	11
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe gen. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅜	99⅝	70½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s, stamped	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	6
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 5s	120	120¾	118¾	120	477
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 4s	119	120½	118⅞	120⅛	248
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 4s, 1st pd.	118	118	118	118	18
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Trans. S. L. 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94⅛	31
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	8
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	90	90¼	89¼	89¼	26
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	63
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	1
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	90	89⅝	90	11½
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	92½	92⅞	92⅛	92⅜	19
Bethlehem Steel 5s	89⅞	90	89¾	90	79
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102	102½	102	102½	22
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	86	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	113
Canada Southern 1st ext. 6s	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108¼	1
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	90	91	90	91	16
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	85¾	86	84	84	56
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	85	85	85	85	2
Central Leather 5s	99⅛	99⅛	98½	99	52
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	124¾	124¾	124¼	124¼	18
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	24½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	2
Chesapeake & Ohio fund. 5s	104½	104¾	103¼	104¼	61
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 4½s	103	103½	103	103½	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	74½	74½	73½	73½	20
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	3
Chi., Bur. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99½	99⅞	99	99	3
Chi., Bur. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	4
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	95¾	96	95½	95⅞	140½
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s reg	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. gen. 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99⅛	101
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	112⅝	112¼	112⅛	112⅛	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois ref. 4s	85¾	87¼	85¾	85¾	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, 1934	93⅞	94	93½	94	33
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	18
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 3½s, Series B	89	89	89	89	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D. 7s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C. & M. River 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90⅜	212
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	77¼	78⅞	76⅞	77¼	918
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	93	100	92⅜	99¼	2,844
Chicago & West Indiana gen. 4s	93	93¼	93	93½	10
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	8
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	4
Colorado Industrial 5s	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	17
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	97⅛	97¼	97	97¼	31
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s	97⅝	97¾	97¼	97⅝	36
Delaware & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	102¼	102¼	102	102	18
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s	93½	94	93¾	93¾	32
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	96½	96¾	96¼	96¾	12
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	101	101	101	101	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	13
Du Pont de Nemours Powder 4½s	88	88	88	88	10
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	84½	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	11
Erie 1st consol. 4s reg	82	82	82	82	1
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	81	81	81	81	3
Erie conv. 4s, Series B	72¼	72¼	71½	71½	50
Erie gen. 4s	75½	76	75½	76	8
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	86	86	86	86	1
General Electric conv. deb. 5s	150	150	148¾	148¾	26
Green Bay & Western deb. B	13½	13½	13½	13½	2
Georgia, Carolina, & Northern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Havana Electric 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	93	93½	93	93½	14
Illinois Central ref. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Illinois Central, West Line 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Interborough Rapid Transit conv. 6s	103	103¼	102¾	103	43
Interborough Rapid Transit 5s	102½	103	102¼	102¾	24
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	82½	83½	82¼	83	765
Irrigation Works & Dev. Agr. 4½s	95	95	95	95	2
International & Gt. Northern 2d 6s, tr. r.	106½	106¼	106¼	106¼	14
International Steam Pump 5s	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	47
International Paper conv. 5s	87	87	87	87	9
Iowa Central ref. 4s	76	76	75½	75½	11
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Memphis 4s	82	82⅝	82	82	7
Kansas City Southern ref. 5s, temp. ctfs.	100¾	100⅝	100½	100½	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	73¾	73¾	73	73½	8
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99½	99⅝	99	99	24
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93¾	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	9
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94½	94¼	94½	51
Lake Shore 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	100	100	100	100	2
Long Island con. 5s	112½	112¼	112¼	112½	1
Long Island gen. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅛	3
Long Island ref. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Louisiana & Arkansas 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99¼	3
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	8
Louis. & Nash., At., Knox. & Cen. 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93½	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. 1st 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	4
Manhattan consol. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	97¾	38
Mercantile Marine col. tr. 4½s	70⅞	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	1
Mexican Central con. 4s	95	95	95	95	4
Metropolitan Street Ry. gen. 5s, tr. r.	80¼	80¼	79	79	45
Metropolitan Street Ry. ref. 4s, tr. r.	53	53	52¼	52¼	6
Michigan Central deb. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	36
Milwaukee & Northern con. 6s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87½	87½	86¼	86¼	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ref. 4s	84⅝	85	84½	84½	39
Missouri Pacific 4s	80¼	81	80¼	81	16
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Nassau Electric 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	2
National Rys. of Mexico gen. 4s	88	88	88	88	14
National Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93¾	13
Nat. R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	84	84	84	84	1
New York Air Brake conv. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	91	91	90¾	90¾	6
New York Central deb. 4s	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	36
New York Central equip. 5s, 1916	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
New York Central, Lake Sh. coll. 3½s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	7
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 4s	99⅞	101	99⅞	100	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 4s reg	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
New York Dock 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	12
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	11
New York, Lacka. & Western 1st 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non.-conv. deb. 4s, 1956	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	99⅜	99⅜	98¾	98¾	225
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s	135½	135⅝	134⅞	135½	66
N. Y. Ontario & Western ref. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	4½
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	99⅝	99¾	99¼	99¼	64
Norfolk & Western div'l 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	3
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¼	30
Northern Pacific gen. 3s reg	70	70½	70	70½	14
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	91	91	91	91	8
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	93⅞	94	93¾	94	18
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Pacific Tel. & Tel. col. 5s	98⅞	98¾	98½	98¾	65
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943	103	103	103	103	3
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	104⅜	104½	104⅛	104⅛	64
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1912	100⅜	100⅜	99⅞	99⅛	23
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	96	96	95⅜	95¾	335½
Pennsylvania R. R. real estate 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	2
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. 2d 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Railway Steel Spring 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Reading gen. 4s	99	99	98½	98½	43
Reading gen. 4s reg	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	3
Rensselaer & Saratoga 7s	128	128	128	128	1
Republic Iron & Steel 5s	101⅜	101½	101⅛	101½	19
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93	93	93	93	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	87½	88	87½	88	6
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	88	88	87½	87½	8
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. gen. 5s	80¼	80½	80	80	186
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	84	85	84	85	332
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108⅛	1
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	77¾	78¼	77⅜	78	74
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	19
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	84	84	84	84	11
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87¾	87¾	87½	87¾	18
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	83	83	83	5
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Southern Pacific conv. 4s	102½	102½	101⅞	102⅜	986
Southern Pacific 1st 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼	24
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	94½	94¾	94¼	94¾	86
Southern Railway 1st 5s	108½	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	98
Southern Railway dev. & gen. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80⅜	39
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	14
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Tennessee Coal & Iron g

'MOTHER' JONES HITS OUT AT THE COURTS

They'd Pronounce the Ten Commandments Unconstitutional, She Says.

THIS AT A FORNARO MEETING

Woman Agitator and Gaylord Wilshire Ask Berkeley Theatre Audience to Help Free Artist Convicted of Libel.

Mother Jones, who goes about fighting the battles of the downtrodden, turned up again in New York last night as a speaker. She joined with Gaylord Wilshire, Joshua Wanhope and others at a meeting held in the Berkeley Theatre to protest against the conviction of Carlo de Fornaro, the caricaturist, who has been sentenced to one year's hard labor on Blackwell's Island on the charge of libelling Rafael Reyes Espindola, an editor and politician of Mexico, in his book on Mexico published last year.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the conviction, calling for the repeal of the law under which the conviction was obtained, and asking that Gov. Hughes immediately pardon Mr. de Fornaro. Moreover, a collection was taken up to help fight the case in the courts, if that is found necessary.

Mother Jones, though she said last night that she was 74 years old, is still marvelously vigorous, at least in speech. She said she had been spending a lot of her time of late down in the Southwest, where she had learned some horrible things about Mexican rule. She is going back there immediately, she declared. Assuming that the Berkeley Theatre was almost filled with spies of the Mexican and United States Governments, she hurled defiance at them, and spoke a good deal more cruelly about Mexico and big Mexicans than Fornaro did in his book.

"In 1861 they used to say, 'All is quiet along the Potomac,'" she said. "Now the black press is saying that all is quiet along the Rio Grande. But in 1861, while all that talk was going on, there was the glint of bayonets on both sides of the Potomac, and to-day United States officers are arresting all along the Rio Grande hundreds of Mexicans for no other crime than that they have denounced the tyrannical Government in their own country.

"In Kansas to-day three young men are lying in prison for doing just exactly what Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry did for their country. Our Judges and officers are doing scavenger work for the Mexican pirate. Let the Mexican bloodhounds here to-night take that to Taft if they want to."

The aged woman shook her white head here and stamped her softly shod foot. She said that one day not long ago a young Mexican revolutionist she knew about in the Southwest was kidnapped from the jail in which he had been thrown after arrest on some trumped-up charge. He was hurried across the Mexican line in an automobile, she declared. She and some others went to work to save him, and after telegraphing to Washington and the State Government the young man was sent back by Mexico, tried, and released.

"We just happened to know about his case," said Mother Jones. "How many are there that we don't know about?"

Mother Jones lambasted the woman suffragettes. She had watched them in Colorado, she said, and they had done nothing worth while. They worked for the capitalists, she declared.

"What do you want to do here?" she cried out. "You want to go meowing around with Mrs. Belmont like a lot of tabby cats. If you were any good you'd have made the men do something here at the ballot by this time. Oh, I know. You come here and clap your hands until you get blisters on them, but you won't use your brains at the polls."

She then turned her fire on Justice Malone, who charged the jury in the Fornaro case. She had no doubt that he appeared at church the next day, she said. "But if you took the Ten Commandments before one of these Judges in court," she went on, "he'd say, 'The Commandments be hanged; they are not constitutional.'"

Gaylord Wilshire, who presided over the meeting and who made a long speech, was utterly pessimistic about the world as it is now governed, and particularly about this country, and more particularly about such meetings as last night's. He did not think they did the least good. People came, listened, clapped their hands now and then at some striking statement, went home, and remarked, "It's a shame." Then they forgot all about it. He was certain that the United States is the most perfect despotism the world ever looked upon.

Mr. Wilshire intimated that the conviction of Mr. Fornaro was due to President Taft's solicitude for the business welfare of his two brothers—H. W. Taft and Charles Taft, the former a lawyer in New York and the latter a ranch owner in Texas and Mexico. He declared that Charles Taft owned heavy interests in Mexico, that he needed the good-will of the Mexican Government, and that H. W. Taft had been employed in the case here against Fornaro.

DEFENDS JAPAN'S POLICY.

Tokio Editor Says Commercial Advantages in Manchuria Are Slight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The fifty-seven members of the Honorary Japanese Commercial Commissioners party were the guests at various entertainments to-day. They will remain until Tuesday, when they will leave for Seattle and Japan.

Baron Shibusawa, the head of the party, showed improved health. Speaking of his trip, he said: "Words fail me when I attempt to express my personal appreciation and that of the members of my party for the kindness and courtesy with which we have everywhere been received. Japan is so particularly indebted to America that we naturally feel somewhat overcome when we attempt to express our obligations, and now that you have added so much to our burden of gratitude words are too feeble to tell how much we feel."

Mr. Mudkino, Consul General of Japan at New York, told of the importance of the Oriental field for American manufacturers. Mr. Seumoto, proprietor of The Japanese Times of Tokio, discussed the alleged infringement by Japanese of the "open door" policy. He said: "With the Antung-Mukden Railway in our possession we are in the same position that Russia occupied before the Russo-Japanese war. But we have withdrawn our troops from Manchuria, excepting in the railroad zone, and we maintain there just a sufficient force to guard our road and mineral property.

"Our activities now in Manchuria are no more than would be those of the United States or Great Britain if either were to obtain similar concessions from China. We have attempted merely to entrench ourselves securely, and that is purely what America would do if it were to obtain such concessions. We no doubt have a slight commercial advantage over the other nations, and in this sense our presence in Manchuria may be characterized as an infringement on the 'open door' policy, but I think when the matter is considered sanely and fairly no criticism will be made. America may make no just complaint whatever concerning our Manchurian concessions."

CITY MAGISTRATES TO MEET.

Gov. Hughes Will Address Gathering to Compare Methods at Albany Dec. 10.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—A conference of Magistrates of criminal and children's courts of cities outside of New York City, will be held under the auspices of the State Probation Commission in Albany on Dec. 10 and 11, for the purpose of discussing the most suitable manner of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders. This is the first opportunity city Magistrates in this State have had of comparing their experiences and methods, and it is believed that such a conference will tend to promote a greater degree of uniformity in different parts of the State in disposing of cases. Gov. Hughes will make an address on the evening of Dec. 10.

The subjects for discussion will relate to the treatment of drunkards, non-supporting husbands, and juvenile delinquents. The relative value of committing defendants to institutions, imposing fines, suspending sentence, and of placing persons on probation. A special feature of the first day of the conference will be a demonstration by the State Department of Prisons of the finger print and Bertillon systems of identifying criminals.

CANAL TO BE DONE BY 1915.

Returning Congressmen Also Sure Cost Will Come Within $375,000,000.

A dispatch received last night at the United Wireless offices in New York from the steamer Cristobal off Cape Hatteras, having on board the members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, who are returning from an inspection of the Panama Canal, says the committee is convinced that Col. Goethals will complete the work on the Canal by Jan. 1, 1915.

It is also considered certain that the complete work will come within the $375,000,000 limit of cost.

Strong northeast gales have retarded the steamship's progress, and it is probable that the committee will not land at New York before Tuesday morning instead of Monday, as they had hoped. All members of the committee and those who made the trip with them are enjoying good health.

COTTON, 10,625,000 BALES.

This Is Result of New Orleans Paper's Final Reports on Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The Times-Democrat in presenting its correspondents final reports on the cotton crop of 1909, states that the concensus points to a total of 10,625,000 bales.

The figures by States follow: Alabama, 1,050,000; Arkansas, 725,000; Georgia and Florida, 2,000,000; Louisiana, 350,000; Mississippi, 1,100,000; North Carlina, 72,000; Oklahoma 625,000; South Carolina, 1,150,000; Tennessee, 300,000; Texas, 2,600,000; total, 10,625,000.

These figures relate to actual growth, and are exclusive of linters, repacks and similar items. The correspondents report that farmers have hitherto been disposed to sell freely at current prices, but are now inclined to hold the remnant.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

A. H. Wood Held Back by a Ferryboat Deck Hand—Worried Over a Swindle.

H. Alfred Hood of 2,019 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., who says he is President of a manufacturing company there, tried to jump from the Pennsylvania ferryboat St. Louis when in mid-river on her 11:41 trip from Twenty-third Street to Jersey City last night.

He was captured as he tried to jump over the rail on the upper deck of the boat by Deckhand Walter Kane, who grappled with him and held him until Special Pouliceman Crowley came up. In Jersey City the men were turned over to the police, who took him to the hospital for examination as to his sanity.

Hood said that he had been stopping at the Hotel Knickerbocker, in Manhattan, and recently had ben swindled out of $24,000 in a stock transaction.

HOOKER CAPTURES CUP.

Morrison Trophy at Larchmont Y. C. Shoot Finally Won.

The week end shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday was well attended, but darkness came on so early that all of the regular events could not be shot off. The observation platform behind the traps and the piazzas of the club were crowded with friends who enjoyed the sport.

The first events, 10 and 15 birds, scratch, were won by G. J. Corbett and S. Stuart, respectively, while the latter also won the doubles and had the high total scratch score for the day. John Morrison's monthly cup was finally won by Kenneth R. Hooker from three other competitors who had legs on it, and W. J. Elias won the leg on the Sauer Gun. The Baudouine Prize was a tie between Bemis and Pelham which could not be shot off on account of the darkness. The scores:

SAUER GUN.

25 Birds, Handicap, Unknown Angles.	Hits.	Hdcp.	Total.
W. J. Elias	24	0	24
G. F. Pelham	22	1	23
H. S. Welles	21	0	21
John Morrison	20	0	20
David Ralt	13	2	15
E. S. Ballou	13	4	17
W. E. Bemis	17	4	21
A. B. Alley	17	5	22
W. B. Short	17	1	18
K. R. Hooker	16	1	17
Dr. H. J. Thielman	21	0	21
G. J. Corbett	22	0	22
S. Stuart	21	0	21
A. C. Bostwick	15	2	17
R. L. Spotts	23	0	23

JOHN MORRISON CUP.

25 Birds, Unknown Angles, Handicap.	Hits.	Hdcp.	Total.
W. J. Elias	20	0	20
John Morrison	21	1	22
H. S. Welles	24	0	24
G. F. Pelham	20	2	22
David Ralt	18	3	21
E. S. Ballou	13	4	17
W. E. Bemis	15	5	20
A. B. Alley	17	5	22
W. B. Short	19	2	21
Dr. H. J. Thielman	23	1	24
H. J. Corbett	15	1	16
S. Stuart	22	1	23
A. C. Bostwick	17	3	20
E. H. Matt	18	3	21
J. Ross Collins	21	3	24
L. Antoine	16	5	21
K. R. Hooker	24	1	25
R. L. Spotts	23	1	24

BAUDOUINE PRIZE.

25 Birds, Unknown Angles, Handicap.	Hits.	Hdcp.	Total.
W. J. Elias	18	0	18
John Morrison	20	1	21
H. S. Welles	22	0	22
G. F. Pelham	20	2	22
W. E. Bemis	17	5	22
E. S. Ballou	16	4	20
W. B. Short	15	2	17
K. R. Hooker	19	0	19
R. L. Spotts	20	1	7
Dr. H. J. Thielman	20	1	21
G. J. Corbett	18	1	19
S. Stuart	19	1	20
A. C. Bostwick	17	3	20

10 BIRDS—SCRATCH.

W. J. Elias	6	W. B. Short	8
John Morrison	7	L. Antoine	7
H. S. Welles	8	Dr. H. J. Thielman	8
G. F. Pelham	8	G. J. Corbett	9
D. Ralt	7	S. Stuart	8
E. S. Ballou	7	A. C. Bostwick	5
W. E. Bemis	7	R. L. Spotts	7
A. B. Alley	6		

12 SHOTS AT SIX DOUBLES—SCRATCH.

S. Stuart	10	G. J. Corbett	7
W. J. Elias	8	W. E. Bemis	7
Dr. W. J. Thielman	7	John Morrison	4
E. S. Ballou	4	K. R. Hooker	5
L. Antoine	9	W. B. Short	8
R. L. Spotts	6		

15 BIRDS—SCRATCH.

W. J. Elias	11	W. B. Short	12
John Morrison	11	L. Antoine	8
H. S. Welles	13	Dr. H. J. Thielman	13
G. F. Pelham	12	G. J. Corbett	12
David Ralt	11	S. Stuart	14
E. S. Ballou	12	A. C. Bostwick	8
W. E. Bemis	9	R. L. Spotts	12
A. B. Alley	11		

HIGH GUN FOR THE DAY—SCRATCH.
(Out of 112 Targets.)

W. J. Elias	85	W. B. Short	79
John Morrison	85	L. Antoine	64
H. S. Welles	88	Dr. W. J. Thielman	92
G. F. Pelham	88	G. J. Corbett	84
E. S. Ballou	69	S. Stuart	94
W. E. Bemis	81	R. L. Spotts	87

HUNGER FOR OFFICE MAY UPSET GOMEZ

Factions of Cuban Liberals Unable to Agree on Distribution of Patronage.

CONSERVATIVES QUIESCENT

Coalition Possible with Followers of Either Gomez or Zayas—Negro Leader Ambitious for Presidency.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Not since the downfall of the administration of President Palma has the political atmosphere of Cuba been more obscure and more laden with suggestions of trouble than it is at the present time. The re-established republic is scarcely nine months old, and already rumors have become persistent that some way is being sought to secure the retirement of President Gomez, either by persuasion or by complsion, and to place Vice President Zayas at the head of the nation.

When Gov. Gen. Magoon turned the post of Chief Magistrate over to Gen. Gomez the followers of Vice President Zayas stood shoulder to shoulder with those of the President, and even the conservative opposition, which had sustained the banner of Gen Menocal throughout the campaign of the previous Summer, lent him their loyal support, in the determination to give the new administration a fair trial. That they regard the trial as a failure is evidenced by their manifesto, issued shortly before the reconvening of Congress, in which they declared their intention of beginning an active campaign against the administration. This resolution of the National Committee was confirmed at a mass meeting a few days ago, when the administration was fiercely attacked by the most prominent orators of the party.

The Conservative opposition has not yet manifested itself decisively in Congress, which leads to the impression that considerable negotiation is going on, either with a view to coming to terms with the administration or of forming a coalition with the faction of President Zayas. That such a coalition is among the possibilities is shown by the continuance of strained relations between the President and the Vice President. As leaders of the two great divisions of the liberal party, they have always been rivals, and, although Dr. Zayas relinquished his aspirations to the Presidency at the beginning of the last campaign, when it was evident that Liberal dissensions would place the election at the mercy of the followers of Gen. Menocal, their relations have never been of the most cordial character.

Probably the most serious condition that the President is now facing is that resulting from the continued failure of efforts to effect a complete fusion between his partisans and those of the Vice President. For about three years these negotiations have been in progress, and at least half a dozen times announcement has been made of their complete success. During the Presidential campaign there was a truce, but with the beginning of the distribution of offices under the new administration mutual distrust was re-established, each side contending tenaciously for its share. At last negotiations were advanced to the stage of appointing a national committee of members of both factions to agree on the details of amalgamation, and it was announced that the fusion was complete. There, however, matters rested, and apparently nothing more was done.

A few days ago Gen. Gomez startled the Liberal leaders by addressing to them a letter in which he stated that, so far as he was officially concerned, he had decided to consider the fusion as an accomplished fact, and in view of this he would make appointments to his Cabinet in the future without any reference to the particular faction of the Liberal party to which the appointee might have belonged. The letter was referred to a committee with directions to call on the President and endeavor to come to some understanding, but since that day nothing more has been heard of the committee.

The attitude of the President was particularly objectionable to the Zayistas because the important post of Secretary of State was recently made vacant by the resignation of Justo Garcia Velez, a prominent member of the faction, and it was feared that the President would seize the opportunity to fill it with one of his own supporters. The incident has served to defer the accomplishment of actual fusion, and should it result in the breaking off of pending negotiations it is not improbable that the administration will have two opposing parties to deal with instead of one.

Another disquieting feature of the situation is the renewal of agitation for the formation of a Negro Party. Steps preliminary to organization were taken at a meeting of colored men in the Province of Oriente. For some weeks Havana has been the Mecca for local colored leaders from all sections of the island, who have come to confer with Senator Morua Delgado, President of the Senate, and acknowledged leader of his race, in whose honor a great demonstration was recently held in Havana.

The grievance of the negroes is that they have not received the number of offices to which they feel they are entitled. Delgado is known to have Presidential aspirations, and as his term in the Senate will soon expire, it is more than likely that he will demand a Cabinet position, either that of Secretary of State or Secretary of Public Works.

The total of the budget submitted to Congress by the President, showing a total of a trifle under $30,000,000, was an agreeable surprise, and disposed of the rumors of alarmists that the budget would be fully $40,000,000. Gratifying as this was, it was barely commented on in the press, and in Congress was referred to a committee without discussion.

The work of the present session of Congress has so far shown meagre results. Probably the most important law that has passed the house and which now goes to the Senate is one providing for the reorganization of the Patent Office, and containing a section designed to do away with the pirating of foreign trade marks, which has long been a crying abuse in Cuba.

Auto on a Sidewalk Hurts a Woman.

Mrs. H. S. Van Ingen of 20 Amackassin Avenue, Yonkers, walking in Glenwood Avenue, Yonkers, with her husband last night, was knocked down by an automobile containing five persons which shot out from the roadway to the sidewalk. Mrs. Van Ingen was cut about the head and face, and it is feared she may be internally injured. According to Mr. Van Ingen, the only person who offered any assistance was the chauffeur, who appeared to be French and to understand little English. He refused to give his name. Mr. Van Ingen told the police the license number of the car was 87,800 N. Y.

Drowned in Little Hell Gate.

William Rascher, a clerk of 380 East 136th Street, was drowned last night in the East River's "Little Hell Gate," off 118th Street. He fell from his father's launch while reaching for a tow rope thrown from the launch Dolphin. The young man's father, Frederick Rascher; Peter Kuntzmann, a friend, of 42 Newark Avenue, Hoboken, and three persons aboard the Dolphin saw him drown. No one could aid him, for when he fell overboard he failed to rise again.

Auto Throws Man Ten Feet.

Attempting to cross Bedford Avenue at Park Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Lorenzo Canto of 81 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, was struck by an automobile and hurled ten feet. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, with lacerations of the scalp and bruises. The automobile was owned and was being driven by George Kellar of Wyckoff Avenue and Harman Street. Kellar was arrested by the police of the Flushing Avenue Station.

Lava Flow Stops in Teneriffe.

SANTA CRUZ, Teneriffe, Nov. 28.—The flow of lava from the volcanos has stopped, and activity is now apparent only within the craters.

REPORT TO PRISON BOARD.

More Classes Wanted at Sing Sing—New York Prison Pens Criticised.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—In a report to the State Commission of Prisons following an inspection of Sing Sing prison, Commissioner Henry Solomon states that while the schools of that institution are doing very good work, the system should be amplified and more school rooms provided. "There are now in operation," says the Commissioner, "five classes of 100 each or less daily. That should be increased to at least 1,000. Then again only the most elementary studies are taught, such as reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic up to division. We ought to give them grammar school education, and telegraphy, drawing, and bookkeeping should be added to the curriculum."

The report suggests that idle hours could be turned to advantage by having the men taught some branch of education in the shops where they spend the day. The prison is still overcrowded, but the number of cells occupied by two inmates has been greatly reduced by turning one of the largest shops in the institution into a dormitory for 300 men.

Commissioner Solomon says his attention has been called to the fact that the courts are committing many young women to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island who should properly go to the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, where they would have an opportunity to redeem themselves and again become self-respecting members of society.

The Commissioner also criticises the uncleanliness of the Essex Market prison pen and the prison pens of the Criminal Court Building in New York City, and declares that the Rensselaer County jail is a dangerous fire trap, all the iron part of the interior of the building being of wooden construction.

MANY HUNTING FATALITIES.

Twenty-eight Killed Already in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—The hunting season in upper Michigan and Wisconsin this year promises to involve more fatalities to hunters than usual. Already the number killed is equal to the highest figure in nine years, with the exception of 1907, the worst on record. So far the killed number twenty-eight and the injured twenty-seven. There are still three days of the season. Of the twenty-eight dead, nine were killed in bird hunting before the deer season began. Most of the others were killed by mistake for deer by other hunters. In 1907 fifty-one were killed, but the majority of these were shot in duck hunting.

Among the more prominent persons who have lost their lives this year are Dr. John R. Moore, a well known surgeon for the United States Steel Corporation at Ironwood, and H. L. Bacon, another well known doctor at New London. One woman was fatally wounded at Calumet, Mich., by the careless handling of a gun by a hunter. A Milwaukee victim was John G. Hoelzel, a well known real estate man.

No part of the State was without victims. In many instances boys were killed either by companions or by their own carelessness. In one case a lad was shot by a younger brother.

REJECTED SUITOR ARRESTED.

Called on Girl at 5 A. M. and Talked of Throwing Acid.

Charged with threatening to throw acid on Miss Mollie Chason, a clothing model, of 134½ Monroe Street, with whom he had a love affair, Henry Schwartz, aged 20, of 138 Monroe Street, a tailor, was arraigned in Night Court before Magistrate Krotel last night and was put under $1,000 bail to keep the peace for six months. The young woman's brother, Mike, was the complainant.

According to the story told in court, Mollie was to marry Schwartz yesterday in the synagogue at 73 Ludlow Street, but without explanation she sent him word by her brother on Saturday afternoon calling off the marriage.

Schwartz refused to believe the brother and called at the Chason house yesterday morning at 4:30. When the milkman came around at 5 o'clock Schwartz asked him to notify the young woman that "her Henry" was waiting for her. The milkman received no reply to his message.

Shortly afterward Miss Chason sent her brother down to tell the persistent suitor that the wedding could not take place. Schwartz thereupon reminded young Chason that "another man might throw acid on himself." Chason thought that Schwartz was secretly planning to throw acid at his sister, and called Policeman Kolsen of the Madison Street Station, who locked him up. In the station, according to Kolsen, a nounce bottle of carbolic acid was found on the prisoner.

LAY DEAD WITH BULLET HOLE.

Police Think Man Found in Queens Field May Have Shot Himself.

The body of a man, apparently about 45 years old, dressed in clothing of good quality, was found yesterday in a lot just west of Bayside Cemetery in Woodhaven, Queens. There was a bullet wound in the right temple, and the right hand was covered with blood. No revolver was found near the body, although there was a box of cartridges in one of the man's pockets.

The police think the man may have killed himself and then walked some distance. The body was found with a hand held over the wound in the face. On each of the arms was tatooed the figure of a woman gymnast.

There was nothing to establish the man's identity except his hat, which bore the address of A. Kritzman, 1,675 Second Avenue.

DIAZ AT THOMPSON DINNER.

Breaks Precedent to Compliment Retiring American Ambassador to Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—Breaking a precedent long since established of not attending private functions, President Diaz was present to-day at a dinner tendered to American Ambassador David E. Thompson by Gov. Guillermo Landay Escandon of the Federal District.

This is considered an unusual compliment to the American Ambassador, who will retire from office next Tuesday.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising in this department telephone 1000 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE TRUNKS.
Ajax Trunk & Samole Case Co., 91-93 Mercer.

BOOKS.
The Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 E. 17th St.

CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.

FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av. cor. 17th.

JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.

JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties.
Worsheim & Sachs, 25 Maiden Lane.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.

LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Ave.
Joseph Wild & Co., 368-370 Fifth Av.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.

RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.

RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.

SELECTED ITALIAN WINES.
Francesco Rocci, 520 Broadway.

SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.

SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.

TOYS.
Plymate Toy Manufacturing Co., 6 E. 14 St.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

SALESMEN.—Cloaks, suit salesmen, Denver to coast, many years' experience, big trade, wishes to make change with reliable cloak house or dresses; best references. D 198 Times Downtown.

Drummond, domestics; 214 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, cloaks and suits; 600 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Bittlington, dress goods; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Latham.

FRENCH WINE CROP SHORT 90 PER CENT.

Product of Present Season Will be Less Than Normal Home Consumption.

CAUSED BY BAD WEATHER

Prospect for Future Years Unaffected—Prices Will Be Higher, Nobody Knows How Much.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS Nov. 20.—The wine production of France this year will be only about one-tenth of the normal amount. The French vineyards yield an average of 13,000,000,000 gallons of taxed wine a year, and this year they will not yield more than 1,400,000,000 gallons at most. The taxed wine is that put on the market and sold. That consumed by the producers is not taxed. There are 1,200,000 wine producers, and their annual consumption of wine is about 265,000,000 gallons. The normal consumption of persons in France who buy their wine is 1,272,000,000 gallons. This, with the 265,000,000 gallons used by the wine producers, makes the total consumption of French wines in France about 1,537,000,000 gallons. Not only will the production this year fall far short of that amount, but even if all the old stock of wine is added to it there will still be a large shortage. The stock on hand ought to be from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons. It is, in fact, only about 200,000,000 gallons.

The situation is rather grave, but a cheerful view of it is taken by the experts in the trade. In the first place those who hold the old stock, as well as those who will have good new wine to sell, will reap a very substantial increase of profit. The sales of wine in bulk which mark the fetes with which the vintage season closes have already indicated an augmentation of prices over last year. The shortage of something like 137,000,000 gallons as regards French consumers will, it is expected, be filled by importations from Algeria, Spain, and Italy. At the same time, however, it is recognized that in those countries also the production this year is far below the average. The cheerful view is based on the fact that Spain, Italy, and Algeria normally produce, relative to their own consumption, a much larger surplus of wines than France.

I asked a leading writer on wine production whether the shortage of supply in France would cause a demand here for American wines, and he answered emphatically in the negative. The reason, he said, was that American wines could not be sold cheap enough to the French wholesaler to leave him a suitable profit on his own subsequent sales. He admitted, in making this statement, that large quantities of American wines are now brought to France, matured and treated here in accordance with the practices of the trade, and then put on the market under labels which do not distinguish them from the regular French product. But most of these wines, he said, go back to America. Incidentally it may be remarked that any one can note in Paris and also in London that wherever American wines are found on the menus of restaurants the prices affixed are much higher than those of the corresponding grades of European wines.

The vintage fetes this year have been as gay as usual. It is pretended in some of the wine districts that the quality of the vintage is above the average. But this is by no means proved, and is doubted by experts. It is too early yet to know positively whether it is true or not. The prices obtained for the fine wines in Burgundy at the vintage sales are not so high as they were in 1904, when the yield was not only extremely abundant, but the quality was far better than that of ordinary years.

It is evident that unless there are large importations, France must begin the next season with her great wine cellars virtually empty, and that for months to come her exports of wines must be at a minimum. Just to what degree this state of things will increase the prices of the finer wines in Great Britain and America it is impossible to say at present. But what makes the situation less gloomy in France than it would appear to be at first sight is the fact that the partial failure of the grape crop has been wholly due to the abnormal Summer and Autumn. In every district the vines are reported to be strong and free from disease, and in all parts of France, where wine is produced, the deficit is proportionately the same, uniform results having followed an identical cause. The low temperature and frequent rains of the Summer delayed the growth of the vines and stunted the development of the grapes. It was hoped that in the early Autumn the grapes would gain rapidly in size, but the weather has continued to be, for the most part, unseasonable. There has been hail as well as many chilly rains.

In fear lest they might lose the whole crop if they delayed, great many viniculturists gathered their grapes early, while they were too green to yield an abundant amount of juice or juice of the quality suitable for making good wine. Besides this great quantities of grapes were gathered in the rain, and they softened and soured more or less before they were put under the press.

No alarm about the future of the wine-producing industry because of this temporary failure has been manifested by those engaged in it. They expect that next year's yield will be normal, as they can hardly conceive that nature would inflict upon the country two Summers in succession like the last.

ANOTHER TELEPHONE MERGER

Continental Company Absorbs the American Union of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—Announcement was made here to-day that the American Union Telephone Company, which controls practically all of the independent telephone business in the State outside of Philadelphia and the territory of the Pittsburg and Allegheny Company of Pittsburg, had been purchased by the new Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York.

The transaction, which was completed yesterday in New York, is said to give the new company immediate control, and will enable it to unite the American Union territory with that of the company in Delaware, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Virginia, and New Jersey, where the company acquired the Inter-State Company recently.

The American Union was formed several years ago to take over the business of various Pennsylvania independent lines, and had an authorized capital of $25,000,000.

TRADE BALANCE GROWS.

Figures for October Show a Big Gain in Our Favor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—After a general falling off in the balance of trade, the United States is beginning its upward climb again and placing the credit on the right side of the ledger.

The Bureau of Statistics to-day made public its report of trade for October and the ten months ended therewith. While it discloses the fact that the imports for the ten months have risen from $800,538,271 to $1,196,239,292, and the goods sold to other countries have fallen from $1,402,751,887 to $1,361,508,980, as compared with the corresponding ten months of last year, it also holds out hope in the increases shown in the export trade for last month, which totaled $200,698,343, or more than $28,500,000 more than the amount shipped abroad in October, 1908.

The imports for October of this year were $127,683,689, while for the corresponding month last year they were $102,040,110.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED $5 for 3 Months

Compare This Price with Others!

Our trade connections give us the pick of the latest models in all makes. Every machine is in fine working order. We guarantee this, and also to keep it so during term of rental.

WE SELL at a saving of 50% to 75%. Our catalogue will prove this. Call or send for it.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ Barclay St. 5 Doors from B'way.
Tel. 5915 Barclay

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

SAFES New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE&LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman. 66 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

FOR SALE.—Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, files, bookcases, stockboards, mirror, wall fixtures; business furniture all kinds; large safe, 7 ft. high, 5 ft. 6 wide; 2 ft. 9 deep. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES, $10 to $50, rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 79 Duane St.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, time clocks, cash registers, adding machines, typewriters, safes, filing cabinets, multigraphs, neostyles. Nathan's, 4 White St.

For Sale.—Neostyle; good condition. Room 1,715, 20 Broad Street.

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MADISON SQUARE (1,122 BROADWAY.)
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Lessons at School or Residence, Day and Evenings. Teachers Sent to Neighboring Places.
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Free Conversation Circles and Pronunciation Courses. TRIAL LESSON FREE.

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Languages taught in classes or privately.

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Atlantic City. Open all year.
American and European plans. No extra charge for sea or fresh water baths. Special Winter rates now in effect.
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N. Y. booking office, Tyson's, 1,122 Broadway.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD
Among the Pines of New Jersey
Season October to June.
Offers exceptional attractions for the enjoyment of outdoor life. Ideal conditions for motoring.
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LAUREL IN THE PINES
NOW OPEN. FRANK P. SHUTE, Mgr.
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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Home Cooking. Refined Service.

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Antique and Modern Furniture,
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Several Pianos, etc.
To be sold on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 1, 2, 3 and 4, at 2 o'clock each day.

David W. Biow & Co.,
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Tel. 2437 Franklin, 13-15 Lispenard St., will sell Tuesday, Nov. 30, 10:30 A. M., without limit or reserve, large retail stock of
Men's and Ladies' Furnishing Goods
hats, shoes, and clothing; also 750 dozen ladies' and men's
All Wool Coat Sweaters
In all

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Estate Bargain.—34th St., near ferry; 4-story 21-foot building, suitable for business purposes; $15,000. Charles McKenna, 147 4th Av.

Private house Bargain, 41st St., near Grand Central Station; 3-story, 16-foot; $9,000. terms arranged. Chas. McKenna, 147 4th Av.

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4½% **5%**

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$7,000 8-room house for $5,000; unparalleled for terms, location, and transportation; a perfect gem in every respect. Office, Church Av. and Brighton Beach Station, Flatbush; open Sundays.

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Some near Shore Drive; the Fourth Av. Subway will double values; also some fine plots on Fort Hamilton Parkway. Windsor Realty Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

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125 acres, 8-room house, barn, 40 miles from New York; $30 per acre.

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50 acres at Ramsey, N. J., equipped for chicken raising.

8 acres, 8-room house, barn, buildings for chicken raising, all stock, farm machinery.

100 acres, 26 miles from New York, Penn. R. R.; make fine gentleman's home.

One-acre plots, bungalow sites, near boating and fishing; easy monthly payments.

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Modern and thoroughly up to date;
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Handsome up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station; six, seven rooms; rents $50 to $75. Telephone 4174 River.

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Beautiful elevator apartments; four and six large, light rooms, bath, electricity. Superintendent on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

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Cozy modern family hotel.
One, two, and three rooms, with baths, furnished and unfurnished; American dining room.

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6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

Apartments, two large rooms and bath; electric light, telephone and maid service; newly decorated; exceptionally refined neighborhood. 18 East 36th St., near 5th Av.

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268-270 West; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; central location; $45. Janitor.

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Seven rooms and bath, $1,000; white enameled woodwork, parquet floor, electric light; references. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

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1,431 Madison Av., S. E. Corner 99th St.—Beautiful outside apartment, $50 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity, all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

FROM **$13.50 & $16** UP.

530 East 139th St.—4-5 large sunny rooms, tiled bathroom, model flat, steam heat, hot water, all improvements; two blocks from elevator, one from trolley car.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH STREET.
Large Apartments to Rent.

57th St., 434 East.—Single apartments; 6 rooms and bath. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Brooklyn.

QUINCY ST., 105.—Corner apartments, six rooms and bath, parquet floors, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water supply, near Franklin and Gates Avenue cars and "L" station; $50 to $65. Janitor on premises, or Henry L. Bogert, 99 Nassau Street., N. Y.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.

American Real Estate Co., Owner.
MOST HOMELIKE IN ALL NEW YORK!
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.
NON-ELEVATOR APTS.
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $21 to $33.
Large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations.
HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.
Plenty of Steam Heat NOW!
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

180TH ST., 963.—West Farms Express; three four, five rooms; steam heat; $18, $28.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

22 WEST 60TH ST.—Bachelors' single, en suite; elegantly kept; $25-$60 monthly; private baths; breakfast.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

113th St., 54 West—Three-story and basement house. E. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE
WOODMERE

New Fireproof Building
N.E. Cor. 141st St. & Broadway

Every apartment has an abundance of light and unsurpassed view of the Hudson River

6 Rooms and Bath, $840 to $1,000
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $840
4 Rooms and Bath, $630 to $720

Renting Agent on Premises.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
Columbus Ave., 73-74 St.

Bronx.

THE HILLCREST
Woodycrest Av. & 166th St
Two short blocks east of Ogden Av. These exquisite new non-elevator apartments are of a superior construction and finish, surpassing anything in the Bronx.
The improvements include long-distance telephone, electric lights, tiled bathrooms, open nickel plumbing, Dutch shelves, &c.
4, 5 and 6 Large Rooms.
RENTS REDUCED.
Superintendent on premises.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SPECIAL Sale of Used Pianos

Many of which are nearly new and are offered much below their intrinsic value.

Nearly Every Prominent Make in America Represented.

New Pianos, specially selected for Christmas buyers, are begging for room, hence this sale.

Read the List Carefully.

Just what you are looking for may be here and at a price much less than you would be asked to pay under ordinary conditions. The following makes are offered:

Small Grands and Uprights.

2 Steinway & Sons	2 Sohmers
2 Chickerings	3 Webers
2 Wm. Knabe & Co.	2 Fischers
2 Kranich & Bach	1 Wissner
4 Ivers & Pond	1 Haines Bros.

and various other well-known makes.

Uprights $150 to $400

Grands $375 to $525

Moderate Monthly Payments Accepted.
We offer in addition to the above list

1 Weber Grand Pianola-Piano, purchased new only a few weeks ago and exchanged for a Tel-Electric Player, attached to a Grand Piano.
Original Price, $1,875. Our Price, $1,500.
40 Rolls of Music Included.

1 Aeolian Orchestral Organ, playable by hand or perforated rolls.
Original Price, $600. Our Price Now, $150.
38 Rolls of Music Included.

5 Pianola Piano-Players.
Mahogany, Walnut, and Ebonized Cases; prices, $50 to $125; numerous rolls of music included.

We are constantly receiving (from New York's finest homes) excellent used pianos in part payment for New Grands and Uprights, with the world's greatest player (The Tel-Electric) attached.

A complete descriptive list of all the used instruments (with prices) mailed on request.
We Represent in New York
The Artistic
Ivers & Pond Pianos
and the Original
Mathushek Pianos

In our Piano Department are shown all the latest models in native and foreign woods.

You Are Cordially Invited To Visit Our Warerooms.
If unable to do so

Fill out and send this coupon to

THE TEL-ELECTRIC CO.,
Tel-Electric Building,
299 Fifth Av., Cor. 31st St.

B Mail me catalogue and descriptive lists as mentioned below, with full information regarding your easy payment plan.
Ivers & Pond Pianos.
Mathushek Pianos.
The Tel-Electric Player.
Descriptive price list of used pianos and players.
Please put an X opposite catalogue or lists desired.

Name.....
Address.....

MATHUSHEK & SON
PIANOS—"ENDURE THE USAGE."
Factory direct to buyer means large saving.
We offer you most excellent chance to now secure nearly new instrument at lowest price. Special easy terms before Xmas holidays.

EXTRA FINE VALUES
UPRIGHTS AND PLAYERS

LURCH	$85	APOLLO	$280
ERHARDT	95	CECELIAN	315
GORDON	135	AUTOTONE	410
CHICKERING	165	EUTERPE	325

Outside Players—Apollo, Angelus, Cecelian, $40 upward. Each one a big bargain.
Squares and Organs at prices next to nothing.
We will be pleased to soon have your visit.
Efficient service and best attention always.
B'way & 47th St. 150 Newark Av., Jersey City.
310 W. Front St., Plainfield.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

WE OFFER AT
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
MANY UPRIGHT
DECKER PIANOS
and other makes, discontinued styles, and slightly worn by display.

$500	Decker Pianos, New		$395.00
450	"	"	340.00
400	"	"	335.00
375	"	"	240.00
375	"	"	185.00
450	Starr	"	220.00
300	Shaffer	"	125.00
300	Barnard	"	180.00
800	Clariola Player		435.00
550	Barnard	"	395.00

Warerooms, 25 E. 125th St.

CALL AND SEE THE POPULAR
O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS
sold at factory prices on easy payments. Players, self-playing pianos. Open evenings. 1,618 Third Av., near 86th St., Manhattan. 3,928 Third Av., near 151st St., Bronx.

WM. A. POND & CO. 18 West 18th, near 5th Av.
For Sale or to Rent **STEINWAY, WEBER** | Other High Grade **PIANOS**

$165 Steinway upright, $5 monthly; $375 Goetz & Co. player piano, $10 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., one block from Borough Hall Subway station, Brooklyn.

STEINWAY upright and baby grand pianos for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

New Orleans
VIA
Southern Pacific Steamships
From
NEW YORK
$35.00 One Way, $60.00 Round Trip.
$65.00 Returning All Rail.
L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A.,
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By the 12,500 Cruising S. S. MOLTKE, largest steamship ever sent to the West Indies, leaving New York Jan. 22, Feb. 22 and March 24.

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Including
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21 years' experience in arranging and conducting cruises.

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Equipment and Service Par Excellence
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S. S. AMERIKA...Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
NEXT SAILINGS
Plymouth, Cherbourg & Hamburg.
†S. S. Graf Waldersee.....Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
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CONVENIENTLY REACHED BY OUR MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
The splendid, large steamships MOLTKE, Dec. 9, 3 P. M. (Christmas Sailing); HAMBURG, Jan. 6; CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, etc., for Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa (with occasional calls at the Azores and Madeira Islands). Excellent connection with steamers of Hamburg & Anglo-American Nile Co.'s services up the Nile through EGYPT.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
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Offer the unsurpassed in Luxurious and Comfortable Ocean Travel
By the great 20,000 ton steamers
"CARONIA" Nov. 27, Jan. 8, Feb. 19
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Largest triple-screw turbine in the World
"SAXONIA" Dec. 4, Feb. 5, Mar. 19
Twin-Screw, 14,300 tons
For Full Particulars and Reservations apply to
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal, or Local Agents.
CONTINUING TO EGYPT AND FIUME

Cruises de Luxe to the West Indies

By New Twin Screw
"AVON"
11,500 tons

TWO CRUISES (31 days each)	EASTER CRUISE (18 days)
$160 up	$85 up
From New York January 18 and February 19	from New York March 25

Also Yachting Tours by New Twin-Screw "BERRICE" through the West Indies

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NEW WEEKLY SERVICE
By R.M.S.P. "OROTAVA" 6000 Tons
Dec. 15th and every Wednesday
Comfortable voyage to this delightful Island by Ocean Liner
High Class Cuisine—Orchestra
Electric Fans in all Rooms
Christmas Vacation Special rates including Hotel and Excursions
Sailings of Dec. 15th, 22nd and 29th to Bermuda
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Complete illustrated booklets on request
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY **R. M. S. P.**

JAMAICA-COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.

Tagus....Nov. 27 Magdalena Dec. 25
Oruba.....Dec. 11 Thames.....Jan. 8

Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up
SANDERSON & SON, G. P. & F. A., 22 State St., N.Y.

Go To Bermuda By Twin-Screw Line

Largest and Fastest Steamers
S. S. Oceana, 8000 Tons
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Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels
Forty hours from frost to flowers. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday from New York in the season.

WEST INDIES

New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any ticket agent, or ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS

Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.

Egypt	Dec. 7	Egypt	Dec. 28
Rameses the G't.	Dec. 14	Rameses the G't.	Jan. 4
Rameses	Dec. 21	Rameses	Jan. 11

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Cook's Express Steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Luxurious dahabeahs and special steamers for charter to families and private parties.
Tours to the Orient—Holy Land, Egypt, Levant, etc., leave Jan. 5, 8, 22, Feb. 2, 19, 29, March 5. 43d Annual Series. Travel de luxe.
Tours to Bermuda, Florida, California, &c., Tickets and Tours for Independent Travellers Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
245, 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 503 Fifth Ave. (Windsor Arcade), New York.

ORIENT CLARK'S TWELFTH ANNUAL CRUISE, February 5, '10, 73 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered Cruiser. 3 Cruises round the world. Tours to Europe. F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North, week days only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; foot only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK. Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

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PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY
Magnificent steamers C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK leave N. Y. daily (Sundays excepted,) Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE TO TROY.
New Steamers TROJAN or RENSSELAER leave New York daily (Saturdays excepted.) Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

ROUND TRIP $2.50, Via BOTH LINES.
Splendid accommodations. Rooms heated. Connecting with trains for points North, East and West. Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery.

JOY LINE 240 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

"MANHATTAN LINE" TO ALBANY $1.00 ONE WAY $1.50 ROUND TRIP
STEAMERS
FRANK JONES AND SARATOGA
From Pier 54, N.R., ft. W. 14 St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P.M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:01 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon rises..6:43

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:48	9:30	2:34	3:38
Governors Island	9:10	9:50	3:09	3:55
Hell Gate	11:00	11:49	5:20	5:45

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 28.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
SS Senator, La Guayra, Nov. 18.
SS Lituania, Libau, Nov. 16.
SS Ravn, Rustan, Nov. 19.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 27.
SS Alleghany, Santa Marta, Nov. 26.
SS Alamo, Key West, Nov. 24.
SS Joseph W. Fordney, Sabine, Nov. 20.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 27.
SS Karonga, Philadelphia, Nov. 26.
SS Feliciana, Philadelphia, Nov. 27.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Syrna, Montevideo	4:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Ucayli, Para	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Hylas, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	9:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Teutonic, Plymouth	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Mauretania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Oceania, Naples	——	——
Roma, Marseilles	——	——
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Admiral Farragut, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Alleghany, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Grenada	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sannio, Naples	——	——
Cristobal, Cristobal	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Citta di Messina	Algiers	Nov. 16
Kronborg	Huelva	Nov. 8
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	Nov. 15
Saranac	Rotterdam	Nov. 17
Prins Willem IV	Haiti	Nov. 22
Seguranca	Santiago	Nov. 22
Kroonland	Antwerp	Nov. 20
Carpathia	Naples	Nov. 17
Moltke	Naples	Nov. 13
Cristobal	Cristobal	Nov. 17
Argentina	Palermo	Nov. 17
Suriname	Paramaribo	Nov. 20
Caracas	San Juan	Nov. 24
Cherokee	Turk's Island	Nov. 23
S. V. Luckenbach	San Juan	Nov. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 27
Ponce	Porto Rico	Nov. 23
Furnessia	Glasgow	Nov. 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

Germania	Naples	Nov. 18
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bremen	Nov. 23
Helig Clav	Christiansand	Nov. 20
Eugenia	Almeria	Nov. 18
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 27
Prinz Joachim	Port Limon	Nov. 22
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 24
Excelsior	New Orleans	Nov. 23
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 29
Jefferson	Norfolk	Nov. 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Hesperus	Rotterdam	Nov. 17
Indrapura	Gibraltar	Nov. 17
Rhein	Bremen	Nov. 20
San Giovanni	Naples	Nov. 15
America	Naples	Nov. 20
Adriatic	Southampton	Nov. 24
Tintoretto	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 13

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, incoming from Bremen, was reported by Marconi wireless 870 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Moltke, incoming from Genoa, was reported by Marconi wireless 343 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:40 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about this morning.

SS Regina d'Italia, incoming from Palermo, was reported by Marconi wireless 263 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon to-day.

SS Kroonland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported by Marconi wireless 283 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 225 miles southwest of Brow Head at 10:40 A. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Gascogne, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 125 miles southwest of Brow Head at 5:40 P. M. yesterday; due at Havre late to-day.

SS Furnessia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported by Marconi wireless 270 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:10 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS California, at Moville, Nov. 28.
SS St. Louis, at Southampton, Nov. 27.
SS Thames, at Southampton, Nov. 28.

Sailed.

SS